THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES; Published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible] per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up expressly for the week, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, or Twenty copies for Five Dollars, [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1058. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Set-to in the House between Messrs. Farley and Lane.

A MARINE HOSPITAL AT BOSTON.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

Another Amusing Debate.

ENACTING CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

Spanish Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

It is said that the President is desirous of bringing before Congress and the public the correspondence with Mr. SOULE, and between him and Spain, relative to our difficulties with that Power, and that he will respond to the call made by the House on Tuesday. S.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

We have had a good time—a *glorious* time—in the House to-day,—another grand set-to in the public arena,—two honorable members of Congress engaged in a free exhibition of their pugilistic abilities to an astonished audience, with all the accustomed trimmings, such as cussing, noise and confusion, and a general row. All that was wanting was YANKEE SULLIVAN and JOHN MORRISSEY as seconds, and a few additional "fancy men" as bottle-holders and spongers. Still, as an amateur arrangement, and impromptu at that, it was very creditable; and if there were any little particulars omitted, the exalted character of the sparring ground—the Hall of Representatives of this "great nation"—is quite sufficient to atone for all delinquencies.

The telegraph has probably already given you a notice of the circumstances attending this performance. The three first days of the present week were set apart by special order for the consideration of Territorial business. Mr. FARLEY, of the Kennebec District of Maine, got before the House for consideration the Senate bill to aid in the construction of a line of magnetic telegraph across the territories to the Pacific, which he briefly explained and advocated.

General LANE, of Oregon, interrupted him several times with questions and a call to order; and subsequently made an effort to have the bill passed over, alleging that it was not Territorial business. Mr. FARLEY interposing, called the delegate from Oregon to order.

Mr. LANE, angrily and dictatorially, objected to Mr. FARLEY's interruption; whereupon the latter reminded him that he had the right to call him to order, and also that he (Mr. F.) had submitted courteously to repeated interruptions by Mr. LANE. Mr. L., who was standing in or near the centre aisle, about ten feet from Mr. FARLEY, exclaimed, "You're a *liar!*"—addressing his words to the gentleman from Maine—and starting menacingly towards him. Mr. FARLEY instantly retorted, "You're a d—d *liar!*"—and sprang at once to meet Mr. LANE, who was then advancing. The parties met and struck at each other several times, but failed to do any serious damage.

Of course the greatest confusion ensued. Members essayed flying leaps over the desks, to get to the seat of war; others rushed along the aisles to the same spot; the Speaker banged away with his gavil and unavailingly appealed to the House to "come to order;" but the members were determined to see whether Oregon and Maine would "come to time," and the authority of the Speaker was, for the moment, a perfect nonentity. General LANE, with a wrathfully red countenance, was easily extricated from the melee and conducted to his seat. Mr. FARLEY, though a small man, gave four stout fellow members not a little trouble to hold him. Among those who were first in efforts to separate the parties was Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland. Mr. FARLEY did not relish his interference, and when he found that Mr. HAMILTON was preventing him from "punishing" the man who had insulted him, he turned upon Mr. H. and belabored *him* instead.

Quiet was finally restored; but a few minutes later Mr. LANE came near producing another explosion by referring to his late combatant as "that fellow," which was received with a burst of indignation by the House. No steps were taken to inquire into this affair, and no motion was made to rebuke either party for his share in this outrage upon the dignity of the House. The tide of sympathy is clearly against LANE, who has been inexcusably irritable and petulant all Winter, and whose whole manner this morning was offensive, to say nothing of the vulgar epithet which he applied to Mr. FARLEY, without the slightest provocation. Mr. F. has always demeaned himself heretofore as a quiet, peaceable and courteous gentleman. To-morrow the House will manifest its sympathy with him by giving many votes for his bill which it might not have received except for LANE's course to-day.

Gen. LANE will hardly go down to New-Hampshire now, to stump the State for the sake of the President. Gen. CASS, too, I learn, has declined the trip, and the President now desires Gov. SEYMOUR to make a stump tour over the Granite Hills.

By the way, a portion of the New-York politicians from the northern and western part of the State, to whom I referred in my letter of Saturday last, are evidently cultivating SAM HOUSTON's acquaintance much more than is to be explained by ordinary causes. Are they endeavoring to make any arrangements with the General to bring him out as a Presidential candidate in 1856? and if so, do they expect to turn Know-Nothings, or is *he* expected to turn Administration Democrat? Hadn't Mr. MARCY better look to the game of these office-holding politicians, who are daily coquetting with the Texas Senator?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, very boldly and frankly complained to the Senate this morning of certain negligence and delay on the part of the Executive officers of the Government, in relation to the expenditure of money appropriated for his State. It is a fact not to be disguised, that these complaints are not confined to Arkansas, but are justly made with reference to the execution of the federal laws all over the Union. And what is much worse, not only private individuals who have occasion to attend the Executive Department, but Senators and Representatives, who go there in the prosecution of their duties to their constituents, are too often treated as intruders, who are to be driven off by positive rudeness, or inexcusable frigidity of manner or tone on the part of Executive officers of the Government. This is a growing abuse, and if not checked soon will at no distant day bring unpleasant consequences to those who indulge in conduct so unbecoming gentlemen, and so especially out of place in public functionaries.

A work entitled *The State of the Union* was laid upon the tables of Senators to-day, which is somewhat novel in its character, and is likely to become a decided candidate for popular favor. It is a condensation, in one volume, of the immense mass of matter published by Congress at the commencement of the present session. The Message of the President, and the Reports proper of each of the Secretaries, are given in full; and judicious abstracts of the documents accompanying them, and an analytical index of the whole, give an intelligent idea of all that the general reader desires to know of the history of the United States for the last official year. The voluminous Executive documents generally distributed over the country, are of comparatively little value to the masses, because of their bulk; while here in a convenient sized volume is all that the public desire. The design is a good one; and it is to be hoped,—if Congress really desires to disseminate official information of the history of the country—that it will liberally patronize this enterprise. Fifty thousand copies of "The State of the Union," would be, with all the other documents ordered by the present Congress, put together.

No faith is reposed here in the story that the British fleet in the West Indies, has been ordered to interfere to prevent the landing of Col. KINNEY's colonists. It is believed to be another of the inventions put forth by parties in the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company's interest. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War containing an abstract of the militia returns of States and Territories. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAYTON asked that the House French Spoliation bill be read a second time, that he might call for its final passage to-morrow.

Mr. DAWSON—I hope the Senator from Delaware will not thus interfere with the order of business for the morning hour.

Mr. CLAYTON—Then you are opposed to the bill?

Mr. DAWSON—It is not so. I voted for the bill, but the Senator from Delaware shows too much haste in pressing the matter at this hour.

Mr. CLAYTON—You have already taken up more time than would have been required for the technical reading of the bill, and you had better cool off now and let it be read.

Mr. DAWSON—Well so be it—and then I hope the Senator from Delaware will cool off too.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. SUMNER presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing the construction of a new building for a Marine Hospital in the neighborhood of Boston, in order to furnish fit accommodations for the increasing number of patients.

Mr. SEWARD presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, instructing their Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress to use their influence in procuring the passage of the law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Indian War of 1791, and the following years, and to the widows of the deceased soldiers of those wars. Read and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PEARCE gave notice that to-morrow, or very early, he should ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the erection of buildings for a Post-Office at Baltimore, and for Federal Courts for the District of Maryland.

Mr. BAYARD then occupied an hour in vindicating his deceased father against certain charges contained in the original edition of "Jefferson's Works," which had been controverted and disproved, but nevertheless were retained and published in the subsequent edition of those works, which had been issued under the authority of the Senate.

These charges related to the action of Mr. BAYARD, then a representative in Congress, in the Presidential contest between BURR and JEFFERSON.

Mr. PEARCE, the Chairman of the Library Committee, said he regretted that the reflections upon the character of the deceased, which had been refuted on the floor of the Senate long ago, should have been reproduced in the last edition of JEFFERSON's works, but observed that the Committee were not authorized to employ an editor for thorough revision.

Messrs. CASS, HUNTER and MASON bore testimony to the value of the services of the deceased, and thought that if JEFFERSON were alive he would be the first to retract the charges with the light which had since been thrown upon the affair. They exculpated Mr. JEFFERSON from any intent to injure or calumniate the deceased.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. HOUSTON went into the merits of our Indian relations and responsibilities, advocated pacific measures and reiterated that the whites were always the aggressors.

Mr. DODGE of Iowa, in answer, referred to the Black Hawk War, and wished to know, in that conflict, who were the aggressors?

Mr. MALLORY, interrupting, also asked whether the Seminole War arose from aggressions on the part of the whites.

Mr. HOUSTON rejoined, that when these wars occurred he was out of the country, under a different Government than that of Texas, before its annexation.

Mr. DODGE said this was not a very good answer, as Mr. HOUSTON had yesterday boasted that he knew more about the Indian Affairs of the United States than any other Senator save Mr. CASS.

Mr. PETTIT got the floor, and was interrupted by calls for a vote. He agreed to give way if the Senate would take the vote, but not otherwise.

When Mr. CASS observed that he had intended to say a few words on the subject. Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

During the debate a communication was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence relative to the negotiations of Commodore PERRY with the Japanese Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. RICE offered a joint resolution disapproving, and declaring null and void the acts of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating Minnesota and Western Louisiana, and Minnesota, St. Paul, Mississippi and Lake Superior, Puget's Sound and the South Pacific Railroad Companies. All approved of in March 1853.

Mr. RICE referred to the action of the House on Monday, declaring null and void the laws incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern, and the Transit Railroad Companies. The people of Minnesota will correct whatever errors they may have committed. It would be for the welfare of his constituents, that all the Railroad acts be disapproved of by Congress. His desire for this was that it should not appear that two of the acts were disapproved as if for the benefit of the other companies. Speculators have cast their nets to catch the first fish which might come in their way, and he wanted to defeat them.

Mr. CUTTING said the acts which were disapproved on Monday had been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. They could report on nothing else. It by no means followed because the House was competent to form a judgment on the laws before it, they could undertake pass on laws never submitted.

Mr. PRICE's resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on Territorial bills.

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the construction of a Subterranean line of Telegraph from Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved an amendment striking out the grant of two millions of acres of land, reserving only the right of way. He had proposed this after consultation with Mr. FARLEY, who had charge of the bill, and to which that gentleman consented.

COL. BENTON TELLS A SNAKE STORY.

Col. BENTON invoked the serious consideration of the House. Yesterday, the men who propose the line must have two millions of acres. This morning they only ask the right of way. The striking out of the land beats the snake story all hollow: The man said he had seen five hundred snakes; when this was doubted, he came down to one hundred, then to fifty-six, and finally to twenty-five, when he would not fall another snake. [Laughter.] Is not this making sport of Congress, Sir? Are we to allow ourselves to be treated in this manner? This is sporting with legislation. If a man attacks these schemers, they fall in their demands as the man did in the number of his snakes, till they get down to nothing, Sir. Such bragging I never saw before—but I never played the game. It is an outrage—an outrage, Sir, and I denounce it as such.

Mr. BENTON spoke with great earnestness.

THREATENING TO PULL A BOARD OFF A PIG-PEN.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I alluded this morning to a conference with the gentleman from Maine and myself. He has charge of the bill, and therefore it was proper to consult him before I offered an amendment. On this statement the gentleman from Missouri gets himself in the position of the boy who said to his father, "Hold me or I'll do something terrible." "What will you do, my son?" "I'll rush out and pull a board off the pig-pen." [Laughter.] That's what the gentleman has done. There was about as much foundation for the excitement of the boy as for that of the gentleman from Missouri. Is it discreditable for a gentleman in the American Congress to confer with a fellow member who has charge of a pending bill? If so, I am guilty. I can turn with as much pride and pleasure on the past as the gentleman from Missouri. There is as little to sully my escutcheon as his. I can compare records with him in anything and ask no favors. The gentleman has been liberal in his denunciations. There is something due to age. I regard it here, and therefore forbear to characterize the remarks of the gentleman as I would but for this fact.

Mr. BENTON—I beg to be excused from the comparison invited, and will accord to the gentleman everything he asks in the world. I ask, and pause for an answer, whether those who are interested in the bill, and who yesterday kept the House in session to an unusually late hour, are not the same persons who this morning gave up the whole two millions. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. FARLEY) is speaking for them, otherwise he could not agree to the proposition to strike out the land. It would be impossible to alter the bargain, Sir, without consent of the parties to it. This bill has deprived the Territories of one of the three days set apart for the consideration of Territorial bills. The gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON,) who advocated granting two millions acres of land yesterday, to-day moved "to strike it out." Although advanced in years, I have a right to protect the Treasury and the lands of the United States. They are not a Sebastopol, Sir; they can't stand the siege! they can't resist the Allies, Sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out. Agreed to.

The bill was laid aside for future action, and others were considered.

When the Committee rose a dozen bills for the Territories, constructing military roads, establishing land offices, erecting public buildings, creating arsenals, &c., had been agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON presented a substitute for the pending bill, modifying the existing tariff. Ordered to be printed.

House adjourned.

Judgment Against Marshal Bates—The Gibson Letters.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department, that a judgment has been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States, for Texas, against JOSEPH BATES, late Marshal of that State, for $30,000, due the United States.

The *Star* says that Capt. GIBSON denies the authenticity of the letter recently published, and says it is a garbled statement of a memorial to the Dutch Government. Capt. G. intimates that Gov. MARCY has acted in bad faith with him from the first.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The *Star* says that Secretary GUTHRIE has not made a compromise with the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Tariff, and that the only effect of taking up the question in Congress at this period of the session, will be to defeat many other important measures.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The case of Short *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is now before the Court. It involves the validity of the law of that State which imposes a tax of some $30,000 on $700,000, devised in Pennsylvania to D. SHORT, of Ohio, and J. C. SHORT, of Kentucky.

GEORGE SHORT, of Cincinnati, opened the case for the Messrs. SHORT, and was followed by Messrs. SCOTT and HOOD for Pennsylvania, and Mr. EWING is now closing the case for the plaintiffs.

This case is important and excites much interest.

AARON F. PERRY, of Ohio, and HENRY J. HORN, of Pennsylvania, were admitted as counselors of the Court.

Col. Kinney's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Col. KINNEY informs me that the fire-arms reported as being at his quarters here, were merely specimens of new inventions sent him by manufacturers, in order to get his opinion of their value, and that they have no connection with his expedition or men, as might be inferred from a preceding dispatch.—[REP.

From Chicago—Railroad Communication Stopped Up—The Election for United States Senator.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The condition of the Western and Southern roads are desperate by reason of the snow. No communication by railroad has been had with St. Louis or Springfield for eleven days. Seventeen locomotives are frozen or buried in the snow on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

To-day was fixed upon for the election of the United States Senator from this State, but there was no quorum present in the joint convention of both Houses. A great effort will be made to-morrow to secure a quorum, and make an election without the assistance of the absentees.

Henry Wilson Elected United States Senator from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The State Senate balloted to-day for a United States Senator and confirmed the choice of the House by one majority. HENRY WILSON is therefore elected in the room of EDWARD EVERETT.

The number of votes cast in the election of United States Senator was 40. General WILSON received 21, E. M. WRIGHT 15, with 4 scattering.

The Senatorial Election in the Twenty-ninth District.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Great excitement and exultation prevails here today, in consequence of the Know-Nothing victory in Ontario and Livingston Counties. Mr. GOODWIN, the Know-Nothing candidate, being elected by a majority of over 2,000. A salute of one hundred guns is being fired in honor of the victory.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Mexican News, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received here, with details of Mexican news to the 22d inst.

Flaming accounts are given of the victories achieved over the insurgents by the Government troops.

The Mexican National schooner *Rosario* was wrecked on the Alvarado Bar, two female passengers losing their lives.

The French brig-of-war *Obligado* had arrived at Guayamas, to inquire into the circumstances of the RAOUSSET BOULBON affair, and her commander, in the name of the French Emperor, thanked the Mexican authorities for the treatment the rebels had experienced.

JOHN MITCHEL was at Natchez, *en route* for Baton Rouge, where he would accept the hospitalities tendered him by the Louisiana Legislature.

The ship *Monarch of the Seas*, which has recently been at Pensacola testing the Dry Dock there, has arrived at New-Orleans.

Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The down train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ran off the track yesterday near North Bend.

The baggage and two passenger cars were smashed and a number of persons injured, but fortunately none seriously. The brakeman was badly wounded.

The weather here is cold and navigation is still suspended.

The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Bangor, at the City Hall, this evening, resolutions were introduced by SAMUEL FARRAR, Esq., and unanimously passed, directing the representatives in the Legislature to prepare a bill granting authority to loan the credit of the city in aid of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad for three hundred thousand dollars.

Death of Bishop Capers.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Bishop CAPERS, an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead.

Sailing of the Steamship Canada for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with sixty-five passengers for Liverpool and sixteen for Halifax. She takes out with her $279,375 in specie. ALEXANDER SIDE, Esq., of Boston, a passenger, went as bearer of dispatches to London.

Non-arrival of the Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31—[illegible] o'clock P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, now due from Halifax, has not yet made her appearance here. The weather is clear and fine.

Arrival of the Steamship Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this morning, with all on board well.

Murder in Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

J. BEERS, the keeper of a bowling saloon in this place, was instantly killed last evening by a blow on the head with a bottle in the hands of an Irishman named STEPHEN HOGAN. A negro by the name of HENRY MILLS was also implicated. Both were arrested.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Stocks are inactive but steady to-day. Reading we quote at 35¾; Morris Canal, 14¼; Long Island Railroad, 15⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88.

Money is plenty, and paper scarce.

Race between "Nat Blick" and "Garrett Davis."

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

In the three mile race to-day between the horses *Nat Blick* and *Garrett Davis*, the former won.

Weather Reports.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 31—9 A. M.

Beautiful weather—clear and cold, with a west wind.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Weather fine and quite moderate. Wind from the west.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Pleasant, moderate weather, with a west wind.

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Weather overcast and cool. Wind west.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Cloudy and rather cool weather. Wind west.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Quite moderate weather, clear and pleasant. Wind west.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Clear weather. Thermometer 18 degrees above zero.

Calamity at the Philadelphia County Prison—Prisoner Suffocated—Narrow Escape of Nineteen Others.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 31.

About 7½ o'clock this morning, as one of the men employed to feed the prisoners in the Untried Department on the south side of the County Prison, opened a cell door, he discovered a prisoner lying in an insensible state upon his bed.

The alarm was promptly given and it was soon after discovered that the pipes connecting the heaters in the three corridors, had become detached, and all the cells were filled with the escaping gas.

Every officer of the prison was promptly on duty in the effort to rescue the prisoners. The cell-doors were thrown open and the prisoners were removed into the open air.

It was ascertained that twenty of the prisoners were overcome, and all appeared in a state of asphyxia.

The resident physicians, Dr. A. M. BURDEN and H. M. CLAPP, were soon in attendance and rendered all necessary medical aid.

But one prisoner died. His name was JOHN HYDER. He was a young man and committed in the month of December last, and was awaiting his trial on the charge of stealing chickens. His eyes were open when he was taken from the cell, but he breathed his last in the arms of those carrying him down stairs.

Three other men named JOHN MAXWELL, JOHN MEYERS and WILLIAM CUYLER were nearly dead when released from their cells, and it was deemed necessary to remove them to the Hospital. They were still alive at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, and hopes of their final recovery were entertained.

The other prisoners were rolled up in blankets, and under the treatment of the physicians, who labored arduously, recovered in two or three hours.

All the cells in the first, second and third corridors were filled with the escaping gas, and those of the prisoners who obeyed the rules of the Institution, by keeping the ventilators of the cells open, escaped the effects of the gas. Those who suffered had choked up the ventilators to prevent the escape of the warm air.

Upon making an investigation of the cause of the terrible mishap, we ascertained that the blocking under the heaters had given way and the large pipes for conveying the gas off from the coal became detached, and thus the gas escaped into the cells. The prisoners were asleep at the time.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY REPORTS.

The Sixpenny Savings Bank and the Broadway Institutions.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

In the House, this morning, we had a spirited debate on the Report of the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Committee reported no cause of action on the application of DAVID S. MILLS to be permitted to occupy the seat now filled by AUGUSTUS H. IVANS. With this report the House coincided, without a division.

A majority of the Committee further reported that JACOB M. SELDEN, now occupying the seat as a representative from the Second Assembly District of Oswego County, was not entitled to be a member of the House, and that ANDREW S. WARNER was the regularly elected representative, and entitled to a voice and a vote. To this report the minority of the Committee entered a protest, the substance of which was that they had no known when the majority intended to report—that testimony had been taken during their absence—that while the House was in session—and that, generally, they wanted more time for examination and deliberation, and especially, that they would like to make a minority report as soon as they could conveniently prepare the documents, say in a week's time. The facts presented by the majority of the Committee are that the sitting member received his certificate by two majority—that in one town two votes were cast for him by minors—that in another town a person voted for him who had not been a resident of the County but about seventeen days; that in another town, two votes for SELDEN found in the Judiciary box were transferred to the Assembly box, and that after said votes had been so transferred, it was found that the ballots exceeded by two the number of names on the poll list, and that thereupon the Inspectors drew out and destroyed one ballot having on it the name of the contestant, and one ballot having on it the name of another candidate. Correcting these errors in accordance with the testimony presented, the Committee find that there would be seven majority for Mr. WARNER. With these facts substantiated to their satisfaction, of course the Committee could not do otherwise than report favorably on the application of the contestant for a seat in the Assembly.

After the protest of the minority had been submitted, Mr. RAMSEY, the Chairman of the Committee, moved that the documents be laid upon the table and printed, for the purpose of affording members an opportunity to read the testimony and judge understandingly. This motion was debated at great length and with much manifestation of feeling, but it finally prevailed. The interest which attaches to this case arises from the fact that it is supposed the sitting member, Mr. SELDEN, will vote against the bill for the suppression of intemperance, while the contestant, Mr. WARNER, is known to be favorable to such an enactment, and would give it his hearty support if admitted to exercise the rights and privileges to which he considers himself entitled.

So much for the contested election; but yet not all. In the course of the debate it was stated that ABIJAH G. WILLIAMS, of New-York, DAVID O'KEEFE, of New-York, and AMBROSE STEVENS, of Genesee, all three members of the House, had appeared before the Committee in the capacity of counsel, and there conducted the case on the part of Mr. SELDEN. The announcement of this fact caused a shudder among the honest, intelligent and high-toned members of the House; but when one of those who had so far forgotten the proprieties of his position, boldly attempted to justify the course he had pursued, there was more than a shudder. "Where ends the duty of the counsel, and where commences the impartiality of the judge?" asked the gentleman from Cayuga, Mr. WOODEN, and the people will echo the question and they will be puzzled to discover the dividing line [illegible] individuals. In the House of last year there was one who then descended from the bench to plead in the forum, but he was content to jingle the price of his labors in his pockets, and made no boast of his calling. When I looked over the present assembly as I heard the Committee on Privileges and Elections announced, I wondered if there was one in all that range of seats that would follow that horrible precedent of last year—and I could not mark one, to my own satisfaction. The result proves me to be but an indifferent judge of faces.

ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Trustees of this Institution made their Annual Report this morning. At the date of the last report, the amount expended for books was $96,113 82. During the past year there was expended $9,865 29—making a total of $105,979 11. The balance of the original appropriation is $14,020 89, which together with the nett income from $180,000, yet remains for the gradual increase of the library. The year's income of the principal is $12,415, from which is to be paid the current annual expenses, $5,710. The average number of readers per day since the opening of the library, was 75; the lowest number 30, the highest number 150. The average number of volumes used per day, 100—a total for the year of 30,000.

I copy the Treasurer's report entire:

RECEIPTS.

Fund for the edifice	$75,000 00
Fund for establishing library	120,000 00
Fund for purchasing a site and maintaining the library	205,000 00
Donation from J. G. Cogswell	1,029 90
Donation from Wm. B. Astor	7,350 00
Balance of premium account, being given on stocks in which the funds were paid by Mr. Astor's executors	4,407 87
Balance of interest over expenses	21,566 07
Total	$434,353 84

EXPENDITURES.

For real estate	$25,000 00
For building	75,330 90
For equipment of library and furnace	19,896 36
For investment in bonds and mortgages on lands in New-York, Brooklyn and Albany	201,500 00
For Books, at cost	104,674 23
For balance with Dr. Cogswell	1,104 93
For expenses for the year	6,275 03
Cash on hand	462 30
Total	$434,353 84

NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the completion of the publication of the *Natural History* made a report this morning. During the year the printing of the volume on "Insects Injurious to Agriculture," and the last of the series, at an expense (exclusive of printing) exceeded $15,000.

INCORPORATING HYDROPATHY.

Mr. MAY introduced a bill this morning to incorporate PHINEAS T. BARNUM and some dozen or two of associates into a Hydropathic Medical College, for the purpose of promoting medical science. They can for this purpose hold real estate not exceeding in value $250,000. The Trustees shall have power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon the recommendation of the Board of Professors. The College shall be subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University. The Trustees may also appoint delegates to the State Medical Society. The corporation shall possess the powers and be subject to the provisions of Chapter 18, Part I., of the Revised Statutes.

PAYING THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Mr. PETTY introduced an act to legalize the resolution passed by the Common Council Dec. 14, 1853, fixing the salary of the Receiver of Taxes at $3,[illegible] per year; the Deputy at $2,500; the first Clerk $2,[illegible]; the third and fourth Clerks at $1,[illegible] each.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill in relation to charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and to city or county poor and workhouses, and to create a Board of Visitors for the same. It directs the Governor to appoint two persons, to be approved by the Senate, who, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, shall constitute a Board to visit charitable institutions that are in part or fully supported by the State. One of the persons so appointed shall hold his office for two years and one for four years. They shall have full power to examine the condition, financial and otherwise, their methods of instruction and government, and all other matters whatever pertaining to their usefulness and good government. For this purpose they may have free access to all books and papers relating to the several institutions, and all persons in any manner connected with said institutions shall give all such information relating thereto as the visitors shall require. The Board shall visit in each year at least once each of the charitable institutions supported wholly or in part at the expense of the State, and in their discretion annually or severally visit each Orphan Asylum or other charitable institution which shall from time to time receive appropriations from the State Treasury, to ascertain if money appropriated for their benefit is judiciously and economically expended, and whether the laws in relation thereto are fully complied with; also whether various parts of the State are equally benefited by the institutions. They shall at least once in two years visit all City and County poor and workhouses, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition. The Board of Visitors are to receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their necessary expenses.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK

Sends up its Annual Report in accordance with the requirements of its charter. It has received from 11,946 depositors the sum of $137,513 41. It has paid to 3,[illegible] depositors $[illegible] 73. The assets of the institution are $69,[illegible], consisting of bonds and mortgages, cash on hand and interest due.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

From the Annual Report I make the following exhibit: Received during the year from 2,[illegible] depositors $466,[illegible]. Paid to 3,[illegible] depositors $[illegible] 73. Due to depositors $542,542 00—invested thus:

Bonds of the city of Utica	$60,000 00
Bonds of the city of Troy	55,000 00
Bonds of the city of Rochester	12,000 00
Bonds of the city of Albany	5,000 00
Bonds of the city of Buffalo	1,000 00
Bonds of the city of Williamsburg	10,000 00
Revenue Bonds of New-York	20,000 00
Loans on State Securities	21,071 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Interest earned	9,976 00
Cash on hand	[illegible]

There was little, also, of interest in the proceedings of either House, and none that is worthy of further mention.

AN EDITOR SENATORIALLY INCLINED.

I infer from incidental movements that the Know-Nothings are expected to concentrate votes for Senator upon a distinguished editor in Wall-street. Copies of the *Courier and Enquirer*, containing a column devoted to showing that Gen. WEBB has always been a Know-Nothing *pure and simple*, have been laid upon the desks of every member of the two branches of the Legislature. If the Know-Nothings should unite on the General, who knows what havoc they might make in the ranks of Sewardism! Query!—Was not G. Q. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, Esq. mistaken in supposing that his friend *Damphool* had left the City? J. B. S.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—The Mesilla Valley Taken Possession of by the United States.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 25.

Our intelligence from Vera Cruz by the *Orizaba*, extends to the 22d inst., and to the city of Mexico to the 19th.

The papers before us give accounts of several successful attacks on bodies of revolutionists by Government troops. Col. ECHEAGARAY announces that he arrived at Piedad, in Michoacan, at 3 P. M. on the 7th inst., and finding that a body of over four hundred insurgents had just quitted the place, pursued them and routed them, killing and wounding many, and taking some five prisoners and some horses and arms.

Col. MARANA announces that he had attacked and put to flight the band of AUGUSTIN NUNEZ, killing two and taking their leader, FRANCISCO ARROY, prisoner. Col. JOSE MARIA DE LA CRUZ VEGA announces that on the 31st ult., a band led by CLEMENTE SERRATO, was attacked by a detachment of the forces under his command, about five leagues from Purandiro, that they were routed and SERRATO captured, and that on the 3d he was shot. In Oajaca the revolution is said to have been put down. Col. SOLIS is reported to have routed a band at Ario, on the 5th inst., killing forty of them, wounding many others and capturing a 4-pounder piece.

In Guerrero, on the same day, at the Bogota Hill, another band was attacked and routed with considerable loss, and the capture of some ammunition.

The Mexican national schooner *Rosario*, an old unseaworthy vessel, was wrecked at Alvarado bar, two female passengers losing their lives on the occasion.

The French brig-of-war *Obligado* had arrived at Guaymas, to inquire into the circumstances of the Raousset-Boulbon affair.

The Commander, in the name of the French Emperor, thanked the Mexican authorities for the treatment the rebels had experienced. Gov. YANEZ subsequently paid a visit to the commander on board of his vessel.

From the N. O. Delta, Jan. 25.

Considerable excitement is being created in Mexico, we see by the *Orizaba's* advices, growing out of the fact that the Government of the United States had taken possession of the Mesilla Valley, without waiting for the stipulations of the treaty to be fulfilled—to wit: the running of the boundary line—$3,000,000 of the purchase money having been kept back by the United States until that line should be fixed, the United States having agreed at the same time that, until the boundary line was fixed, the $3,000,000 paid, and the territory formerly surrendered, she would not take possession of the country. The Mexican papers say "forcible" possession was taken of the territory by Gen. GARLAND, on the 23d November, and the laws of the United States extended over the same.

JALAPA, Jan. 21, 1855.

I have little to state to-day, as things are quiet—that is to say, because we do not hear anything respecting the revolution, but it is, nevertheless, going on, and ALVAREZ's forces were the other day near Cuernavaca. They are savage enough, God knows, and out of a good escort of fifty men, they killed forty, not many days ago.

Money remains scarcer than ever—so much so that Government is trying hard to make the merchants pay in money the export duty of six per cent. on funds on the way down to Vera Cruz. It is useless to state that not half of this money is destined for shipment, and, therefore, the extortion is as clear as daylight. The same thing was done several years ago, and the receipts for such payment were afterwards refused by the Governor of Vera Cruz, and are worth now 94 per cent. discount! and no buyers even at this rate.

From this scarcity it results, likewise, that the greatest efforts are made to get hold of the 3 per cent., and this sum is said to have been discounted by Mr. ESCANDON, the man who virtually commands Mexico. It remains now to be seen what the secret service money, set aside for this purpose, can work at Washington, but people in the city feel confident that their aim will be obtained. It appears that Mr. PARRES has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Mr. J. GAVAN is said to be in prison. General VEGA passed through to-day and a steamer is ready for him at Vera Cruz, where he will receive orders, some say for Matamoras, others for Yucatan or Guazacoalcos. Is it to stop the Indian Slave trade, or from fear of Col. KINNEY, is more than I can tell. A rumor is current that Yucatan is to be sold to the English, who may perhaps, bring it in the market again.

A Mr. ALAS and RAMIREZ were put in prison in Mexico for conspiracy. SANTA ANNA has decreed that no more licenses for the importation of flour shall be granted. Another law prescribes that all Mexicans traveling by the stage-coach must be provided with a passport, in order to detect conspirators.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival of bark *Mary Elizabeth*, Capt. STELTSON, from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the following United States vessels were in that port Dec. 15: U. S. frigate *Independence*, Com. ———, from New-York; *Savannah*, Com. SALTER, from River Plate; U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, BOTTWELL, from New-York; U. S. transport *Relief*, do.

☞ On Monday last the body of a man was found floating in the Hudson River, between Hudson and Albany. The body was taken out, and an inquest was held before the Coroner, the Jury rendering their verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased was not recognized; he wore a striped shirt and pantaloons. He was about forty-five years of age.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER—SIX LIVES LOST.—An accident happened last week while six men were crossing the river, from Rhinebeck to Rondout, and the whole of them drowned. It appears from the evidence on the Coroner's inquest, that three were Irishmen, two Germans, and one Dutchman. The names of the parties that were drowned was not known. They ventured on the ice to walk across, when the ice broke and they were drowned. Verdict—accidental drowning.

CANADA.

The Patriotic Fund—Canadian Volunteering for the War—Politics—W. Lyon McKenzie—Crime.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

During the recess of Parliament, and while political agitation is slumbering in consequence of our leading politicians applying themselves for a season to their own private affairs, the public mind of Canada has been turned to a matter of Imperial rather than of Provincial concernment. The grant of $100,000 by our Parliament to the Patriotic Fund, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the slain in both the English and French armies, although lauded in Europe, has not in our own Province been considered large enough to be worthy of Canada, and all over the country it is being supplemented by voluntary subscriptions, the proceeds of special soirees, concerts and balls, and the grants of town, city and county municipalities. The Toronto City Council has voted £1,000, Hamilton £1,000, Waterloo County £250, and others in proportion. The interest felt in the war by our population is unbounded, and, if it should continue much longer, Canada will not rest content with sending relief to the sufferers by the war, but will organize her own volunteer companies to proceed to the actual scene of hostilities, and lend a hearty, if limited, aid to Old England and her Ally. Col. PRINCE, one of the most noted men on the loyal side in our troubles of 1837 and 1838, and Mr. RANKIN, M.P.P. for Essex, have been corresponding with both the Colonial and Imperial authorities, and soliciting permission at once to raise a Canadian regiment for active service in the East, but England, in present circumstances, waives the offer. This matter has been rather unfairly represented in some of the American papers, as if England in her weakness was calling upon her unwilling colonies for aid, the truth being that she simply declines, as not yet necessary, the free and unprompted tender that has been made, not of mere sympathy, but of gallant fighting men—proud, no doubt, that such a brave English spirit should be manifested by her distant children.

The only political event of the last fortnight worthy of notice is the great assemblage, last week, of the Reformers of the North Riding of this County of York, to do honor by a public dinner to their representative in Parliament, Mr. HARTMAN, for his consistent advocacy of thorough, clear-grit Reforming principles. North York has long been the foremost Reform constituency in Canada, and has been represented by MACKENZIE, MACINTOSH, LAFONTAINE, BALDWIN and others, whose names stand out prominently in our annals. Its unqualified condemnation, therefore, of the professedly Reform measures of our present mongrel Tory-Radical Government is not without significance. Reformers feel, in connection with the Clergy Reserve act of last session, that in the very moment of the seemingly overwhelming triumph of their principles, they have been outwitted by a paltry minority in the country and in Parliament, and most completely sold into the hands of their enemies. Murmurs of indignation are already heard here and there, but do not receive full vent so long as the precise arrangements made with the State Churches are not definitely known. Enough, however, has come out to show that everything possible is being done to build up permanent endowments of ecclesiastical bodies—a thing which many of the supporters of the bill never dreamed of, and when the real facts fully emerge from the mysterious concealment in which they are sought to be kept at present, if they prove to be of the character confidently affirmed by many, there is every prospect of a more embittered agitation of the question than has ever been the case before.

At the meeting above referred to the chief attraction of the evening was a speech by WILLIAM LYON MCKENZIE, the old rebel or veteran Reformer, as he is variously designated by his admirers and opponents. On the present occasion he was not so much in the grumbling mood as usual, and dwelt chiefly on the many respects in which our institutions had been improved since he first commenced the work of agitation in Canada, more than thirty years ago. Upwards of seventy years of age, MCKENZIE has still a great deal of the fire and vigor of his youth. Neither is his eye dimmed nor his natural force abated. An amusing illustration of this was given lately in Quebec. On the floor of Parliament, last session, Hon. Mr. HINCKS backed the honorable member for Haldimand against Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, that he was able to jump from the floor on the Clerk's table, a height by no means trifling, and the old septuagenarian immediately flung off his boots and accomplished the feat with marvelous agility! MCKENZIE has his numerous crotchets, and may often have erred in the course he has pursued, but every candid mind must give him credit for a degree of honesty, devotedness to what he conceives to be the public good, and straightforward integrity, that is, unhappily, far from being a common characteristic of politicians. The political game has enriched many of his compeers but MCKENZIE in the closing years of his political life is as poor as when he commenced it. Through good report and through bad report he has struggled on, and expended his energies in contributing in a very considerable degree to the prosperity of his country, to the injury rather than the advancement of his own private interests. Only last week for want of sufficient support, he was compelled to discontinue his *Weekly Message*, one of the most curious and instructive newspapers published in Canada. Although an earnest champion of the popular cause, he is too much a disdainer of clap-trap and humbug to be himself essentially a popular man, or at least to reap the rewards yielded to those who indiscriminately pander to the popular taste.

No fewer than four cases in which human life has been taken, have been before the Assize Court for the Counties of York and Peel, now sitting in Toronto. The first of these was the SHEPPARD murder. SHEPPARD, a quiet, unoffending young man, the son of a respectable farmer in this neighborhood, left his father's last Fall to work on the Grand Trunk Railroad, in the township of Scarboro. There, one Sunday morning, he was found on the road at the point of death, having had his skull brutally beaten in by a huge stick which still lay on his head. Before his death all that he could articulate was his own name. Three men—GLEASON, MCGRATH and HURLEY—were apprehended on suspicion, and the two former were tried for murder, the third being received as a witness. HURLEY stated that the deceased was beaten to death by GLEASON, in spite of the interference of himself and MCGRATH who were present, and that the only reason GLEASON gave was that the deceased was a Protestant. MCGRATH pleaded not guilty, but GLEASON gave in a plea of guilty, and was then allowed to give his version of the affair in the witness-box. He admitted having knocked the deceased down three times with a billet of wood, but stated that he then set him on his way home, and that he was followed by MCGRATH, who dispatched him. He also put into MCGRATH's mouth the same reason for the murder, that had been attributed to himself by HURLEY, viz.: that the deceased was an Englishman and a Protestant. The Jury were divided as to MCGRATH's guilt, two holding out for an acquittal; and, after being shut up for twenty hours without coming to an agreement, they were discharged. The case will be tried again at next assizes.

The Crown Prosecutor, in reference to one case, was placed in a rather difficult predicament. Two men were in the woods together in a neighboring township. One cut down a tree, which, falling on the other, killed him, and a coroner's jury sitting on the body found a verdict of manslaughter, not against the tree, but the man who felled it! The crown officer would willingly have thrown it aside, but he had no other alternative than to lay an indictment for the alleged offence before the Grand Jury, who, of course, very properly ignored the bill.

FROM JAMAICA.

Retrenchment—Politics—Commerce—The Opera—Copper Mines—The Cholera.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Ja., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

The Governor in his opening speech has not propounded one single measure as to the means by which the country may be relieved of those difficulties which at present exist. Sunk as we are on every side, what could he propose to retrieve the fallen fortunes of this once prosperous country?—and by whose hands has this severe infliction been perpetrated? Most assuredly the British Government, who, wedded to her Free-trade policy, prosperous as it has been to her own interests, cares very little for her subjects in the Western Archipelago; she will never consent to reduce the duties upon our staples or raise that of the foreigner,—that evidently is a settled point never to be disturbed. I have heard it said by those who are in the confidence of the Governor, that he has promised to do all in his power with the Home Government, by faithfully representing the grievous decadence which this country has undergone, and to which it is still subject. The British Government say what the Governor may, will never modify her fiscal relations with respect to Sugar, Rum and Coffee. The only and secure way by which the country may be relieved is by *retrenchment* in every department of her expenditure; level this judiciously and honorably, then, and not till then can we ever hope for improvement. Reduce the heavy burden of taxation under which the people are now groaning; unless this be equitably met and materially brought down, we may memorialize, Governors may intercede, but we shall never overcome our wretched condition.

The mercantile community are writhing under what they consider an imposition on them, which I consider more properly belongs to the people to complain of; the die is cast however, and they and the mass must endure the infliction with the best grace they can—no doubt the importers will have to suffer great annoyances at the hands of the Inspectors of Invoices, by having their packages knocked about and their fine goods materially impaired, by the nice comparisons of various prices in invoices of the same articles, which they will have to scrutinize in the detection of fraud on the revenue.

The House of Assembly have adjourned till Wednesday the 17th proximo, when the Scrutiny Committees will commence their labors.

The Italian Opera Company have arrived with additional numbers to their corps when last here, in 1851. They appeared for the first time this season on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant, and intend giving twenty performances. The encouragement manifested by the community is beyond credibility, considering the present impoverished state of the country; upwards of $5,000 were received for season tickets—an evident proof of the musical character of the *élite* of our city.

I promised in my last letter to make every effort to collect the best information as to the operations of the Copper mines connected with Dr. BARRETT's Company; and I think I have succeeded in that respect, by obtaining the following encouraging prospects from a source the most reliable. The facts have been gathered from those who have been on the spot, at my special request, upon whose veracity and sound geological attainments I can place the most implicit confidence. These are the opinions of the party:

The progress of the works at the mines is very satisfactory. The Rio Grande Copper Mining Company, though beset with many unexpected difficulties, are now in proper working order. Levels have been driven on the course of five lodes, four of which improve as they progress into the mountains—the fifth, though not bearing much ore, appears favorable; and at depth rich ore is expected, all bearing in the same direction. The strata is highly encouraging, and the mountains in which they are situate are lofty. The height and steepness of the mountains render shafts quite unnecessary. The water-power is abundant, labor easily procured. All that is now required is energy in the prosecution of the undertaking. From the nature of this faithful discription, I entertain not the slightest doubt that the final results of these mines will be attended with fruitful advantage. Time, perseverance and means will ere long accomplish all that is desirable by those whose interests are bound up in this speculation,—an abundant harvest is in reserve for them; and like the "Charing Cross" mines, now so flourishingly progressing, every hope is entertained of perfect success and profitable results.

Cholera I regret to say is still lingering about the country parishes, and seems to me to become native indemic. Many have fallen victims to this merciless scourge within the last fortnight, in several districts where, unfortunately, few medical men are at command. I may add that all over the Island, this necessary requirement is deeply to be deplored. Should an epidemic prevail so fatally as in the years 1851 and '53, then Jamaica will have arrived at the climax of distress. No one to prepare the "Bitter Bush" treatment, the poor miserable being pays no attention to the premonitory symptoms—spasms ensue, collapse follows, and in many cases they drop off in four or five hours after the attack. How dreadful is it to think of so formidable an enemy, and the little care evinced to procure medical aid on those trying occasions, for our unfortunate sufferers.

Card from Mr. Wikoff.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I made up my mind when I published *My Courtship and its Consequences*, to submit in silence, if not with unruffled patience, to whatever might befall me in the way of criticism. I resolved to endure without protest or remonstrance the comments and inferences, however unjust, or the ridicule and abuse that might possibly follow its perusal.

The only exception that I could foresee where my silence might be misconstrued, was in the case of my facts being assailed or my statements distorted or denied. Notwithstanding the extraordinary attention the book has attracted from the Press, in all parts of the country, I have to congratulate myself upon the fair and generous spirit that has inspired the very ample and able notices bestowed upon it. Thus far, the only instance where I have had reason to complain of misrepresentation, has occurred in the columns of the DAILY TIMES. I am fully convinced that this emanated from no uncandid motives, or that it was dictated by any uncharitable, much less, malicious feeling. I attribute it solely to the probable haste that attended the perusal of the book and the preparation of its review by your critic. A more careful examination of the text, would have likely brought him to different conclusions, and certainly have prevented him from gainsaying proofs that "he who runs might read."

As I am seriously anxious that the authority of your journal may not be given to any garbled views of my case, may I appeal to your impartiality for the rectification of such important errors in your notice of my book, as, with your permission, I will proceed to point out.

Your critic declares that "the lady denies giving any promise of marriage." I beg to reply that "the lady" in question denies nothing of the sort. The testimony of the United States Consul, however, on this point, is conclusive. In his letter to the then Prince President of France, page 268, he stated that Miss GAMBLE always admitted "that she had promised to marry Mr. WIKOFF." If more evidence is necessary to remove the scruples of your critic, I hold myself ready to furnish it.

Again: The skepticism of your reviewer is aroused touching my version of the conduct of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, "who," Mr. WIKOFF says, "denied having made any opposition to his marriage." I confess, truly, that I did say Mr. BATES denied, both to me and others, his alleged interference in the matter, but I do not require your critic to rely upon my assertions merely. In order that every doubt on this essential point may be finally discarded from his mind, I invite his attention to the perusal of Mr. BATES' OWN letter, page 157, which he must entirely have overlooked in his cursory examination of the book.

Once more. "No wonder," says your critic, "that Lord PALMERSTON, *if he ever employed and salaried* Mr. WIKOFF," &c., &c. It is equally clear here as before, that the reviewer must have tossed over two leaves for one, else he could not have failed to see the letter of Mr. ADDINGTON, H. B. M. Under Secretary of State, page 288, and its perusal would necessarily have saved him from all suspense touching both the fact of my employment, and the certainty of my remuneration.

I do not mean to assert, or insinuate, that your critic wrote in a spirit of *suggestio falsi*, but without intending to assign to him any intentional motives, I am forced to declare him convicted of more than one instance of *suppressio veri*, which in my case, if not in all others, may be attended with consequences both serious and painful.

I shall feel obliged, Sir, by the insertion of this letter, which may tend, in a degree, to repair the injury I have undoubtedly sustained by the unpremeditated, but grievous mistakes of your able but careless reviewer. Very respectfully, &c.,

TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1855. HENRY WIKOFF.

He is Not a Myth.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am satisfied. The curiosity of three years' *prolonged suffering and anxiety is satisfied.* The readers of *all* the New-York Dailies and some of the Sundays, who, like this child, have endured the torture of doubt, may also rest satisfied henceforth and for years to come. *I have seen him*—not SAM—but HIM, the patent manifold, cast iron, veritable correspondent and universal weather clerk of *all* the Dailies and some of the Sundays aforesaid, "E. MERIAM." And I undertake to say, and say it boldly, he is no myth. He was in the Astor House this morning, "incorporate" as you or I, Mr. Editor, and ten-fold more ubiquitous than either of us. I tell you, Sir, there is no mistake about it. He hath a being; he is a person; an individual; in shape a man, and in occupation, I need scarcely add, an enormous genius. Why, Sir, as our old acquaintance in Chambers-street, *Capt. Cuttle*, says of *his* friend, *Jack Bunsby*, there's whole chunks of wisdom in *that* head, and when it rains—not the head, but the weather—or hails or snows or blows, when the harbor is out of order or the fate of the *Arctic* to be accounted for; the Legislature in session and the affairs and interests of Wards Nos. 1 and 2—especially *No. 1*—are to be looked after at Albany; Congress in Session, and Dr. KANE to be sent for; or any thing generally to be explained and written about, "E. M." can give "an opinion as *is* an opinion."

My astonishment on beholding this man, pointed out as he casually was by a friend, partook largely of a feeling of veneration. The boy at school who had long heard of the letter A, but had never seen it before, described more nearly than anything I can now think of, the sensation which the discovery created. I had called at the Astor to have a look at our new Governor, but my mission was forgotten in silent admiration at the movements of one whom I had always deemed a mystical seer of uncertain existence, if really existing at all. He appeared to be all over the "Old Stone Jug," at one and the same moment. I peeped in at No. 41 on the Governor's levee, and he was there; the Governor's right hand. Presently, I asked a friend to point out the Mayor, and lo! "E. M." was surrounding him. I asked for other notabilities, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, Comptroller, &c., and the same shadow moved around each. WALTER R. JONES I thought I had seen, and GEORGE W. BLUNT heard before, but the one sunk to a pigmy and the other talked in whispers, by the side of this ever-present, all-knowing "E. M." I took a turn down stairs, to say "how d'do" to General STETSON and Captain COLEMAN. Saw their shadow, but the gentlemen themselves were *non est.* *The tall, portly and commanding form of* STETSON, and the brisk, Yankee step of COLEMAN were no where to be seen. There was only one notability in the whole establishment, from the bulls-eyes down to the coal-hole. LOCHIEL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mock Auction Swindle—Another "Settlement."

On Tuesday morning a resident of West Farms, Westchester County, named CAMELLE LAVENY, made application to the Mayor for official assistance respecting a mock auctioneer who had swindled him to the tune of $11. The youth was induced to enter the establishment of J. B. SHREVES, in Broadway, where he soon after found himself the purchaser of a worthless brass watch for $11—a sum which he paid down, and hastened to the City Hall for redress. The case was handed over to Col. MING, who dispatched Sergeant BROWN to the store, and the rogue was brought before Mayor WOOD. The victim assured the officials he could not remain in town long enough to prosecute the offender, and a "settlement" was at once effected by the auctioneer refunding the money to the stranger.

Narrow Escape from Loss of Life.

The celebrated Portrait Painter, Mr. CHARLES ELLIOTT, of this City, had a narrow escape from being instantly killed on Monday morning, at the Yonkers Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. *He attempted to leap on the foremost car of the* early train, while it was in motion. He was unable to gain a solid footing on the steps and was drawn under the car, but owing to his physical strength, he managed to hold on the iron uprights, until the engineer slackened the speed. Fortunately Mr. ELLIOTT escaped uninjured, but was left in a prostrate condition, which required medical attention to relieve him.

Arrest of Newsboys for Selling an Obscene Paper.

By order of Mayor WOOD, the Chief's force made an onslaught on Tuesday on the newsboys who were selling an obscene weekly paper, called the *Broadway Belle*. The little urchins at once made known the proprietors of the paper, and also the street, and number of the office. Officer MASTERSON was sent to the head-quarters of the concern with the boys, and compelled the publishers to refund them the money for all the papers they had left.

The Fire Annihilator Again.

PHILLIPS' (or BARNUM's) famous Fire Annihilator has again occasioned some noise in this City. One of them exploded in KENNEDY's City Express office, No. 58 William-street on Tuesday afternoon, and created an alarm of fire. The report caused much surprise, it being generally supposed that the thing had exploded long ago. It was experimenting on its own responsibility, however, and directly contrary to patent, but failed as signally to kindle as it had some time before to quench a fire, for it only succeeded in blackening a portion of the wall and frightening the clerks out of the store and into the street.

Presentation to Capt. Hopkins.

The citizens of the Third Ward have presented Capt. JAMES A. P. HOPKINS with a magnificent gold hunting watch and guard chain, valued at $350, as a testimonial for his valuable services, as Captain of the Police in that District, for the last six years. The recipient is a deserving member of the Police Department, and has always performed his duties with credit to himself and honor to the appointing power.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Investigation of a Charge against Mr. J. Filletti.

The following additional evidence in this case was elicited yesterday before U. S. Commissioner MORTON:

Ellen Wilson, called for the defence, sworn: I reside in Jersey City; my husband is a sea-faring man, and sails in the *Miss Sheffield*, and is captain of that vessel; up to 1852 and 1853, I had resided for several years in New-Orleans; I remember that between the months of December and January, and 1852 and 1853, two gentlemen took tea at my house; they were Capt. Stone and Capt. Filletti; Capt. Filletti is now in Court; he remained at my house about an hour and a half; he said he had to go and get shingles to take Col. Fairchild on the *Amphitrite*, of which he was the master; a few weeks after I saw him again on the Levee, but did not see him afterwards until to-day, when I recognized him; on my asking him about the matter he said he recollected taking tea at my house on the evening referred to above; my husband was absent when he took tea at my house; he was going from New-York to Brazos; on my husband's return I told him that Capt. Stone had brought an old gentleman named Filletti to our house; my husband said he knew Mr. Filletti well.

Cross-examined—I went to New-Orleans in 1847, in July, and I left last August.

John Patterson, sworn: I am master of a brig sailing from this port; from the 27th of September, 1852, to the 20th of December, 1852, I was in New-York; I saw Captain Filletti in the beginning of 1853, when he arrived in New-Orleans; I think it was in January; he arrived in the *Amphitrite*, a new vessel from Baltimore; he made one or two voyages between that time and the time I left New-Orleans for here; I saw him nearly every day when he was there; I knew that Messrs. Barrelli & Co. were interested in the *Amphitrite*; the entry in the book here produced is in the handwriting of Mr. Barrelli, who was Sicilian Consul; I have known Capt. Filletti for twenty years, and never heard anything against him as a man of honor; I believe him to be a man of kindness and humanity; I never heard of his being engaged in the Slave trade; I understand he has a family in New-Orleans; I never knew or saw Capt. Kraft; I never knew Capt. Filletti by any other name.

Cross-examined—From May, 1852, until this Spring, I did not see Capt. Filletti.

Robert D. Smith sworn—I am Captain of the ship *Antoinette*; I have known Captain Filletti well for four or five years; I saw him several times during the year 1853 in New-Orleans; he was captain of the schooner *Amphitrite*; I saw him three or four times between February and December of that year; I was sailing in and out of that port; I saw him probably a dozen times; my vessel was in New-Orleans during September and October; on that occasion I saw Captain Filletti; I have always known Captain Filletti as a man of honor and unexceptionable character, and I never knew him to be charged before with being in the Slave-trade; somewhere in the month of December, 1852, I again saw Captain Filletti in New-Orleans; I do not know Captain Kraft.

Cross-Examined—I will not say positively I saw Capt. Filletti in May; I will not fix either September or October, but I was in that port between those months; the *Amphitrite* was a fore-and-aft schooner, I should judge a trifle over a 100 tons; she was painted black with a red streak; I do not know if she was repainted about that time.

John Wilson, sworn: In December, 1852, and January, 1853, I was in New-York and on my passage to Brazos Santiago; I was informed about that time by a letter from Capt. Stone, of his and Capt. Filletti taking tea at my house; it was mailed in New Orleans, in November, 1852, and I received it in New-York the same month; I had just launched the vessel and was then loading her up; I left New-York Dec. 20, 1852; it is possible I received the letter in December; I saw Capt. Filletti in July or August, 1853; I saw Capt. Filletti in New-Orleans; he was captain of the schooner *Amphitrite*; I left for New-York on the 6th of August; I have known Capt. Filletti out of New-Orleans eight or ten years; I have never known any crime to be charged against him before; he has been for many years in the Gulf trade out of New-Orleans, for Messrs. Barilla & Co., a very respectable house.

Cross-Examined—I never heard that he was on the Coast of Africa; I was told by Capt. Filletti here that some one had charged him with having been in the slave-trade; I cannot say positively that it was not in June, 1853, when I saw him; I was not there in May; I did not see him again until February, 1853; the *Amphitrite* was a fore-and-aft schooner, Baltimore built—a very pretty vessel I should say—of about 115 or 120 tons; she was painted black.

The case was adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

TRADE-MARKS.

Decision of the Imperial Court of Appeals of Paris upon Trade-Marks.

We publish below by direction of Messrs. F. COULBAUX & ATHERTON, No. 46 Broad-street, the manufacturer's agents for the United States, and in compliance with a decree of the Imperial Court of Appeals of Paris, its judgment and decree upon an appeal made from the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, respecting the exclusive ownership and title of the present proprietor and manufacturer, ERNEST COMPÈRE, to the well-known mark "Bajou" for kid gloves, which, from the decision referred to below, will be seen was clearly established. It is decidedly for the public benefit, and but justice to individual enterprise, that every attempt to counterfeit or misrepresent trade-marks and labels should be considered as an attempt to counterfeit a coin or bank note, representing a certain value, and the laws which now elect to this effect should be accordingly applied. Our own Courts, as well as those of Paris, seem lately to have looked upon the question in this light.

Translation of judgment of the 6th of February, 1854, delivered by the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, in the suit between Ernest Compère, of Paris, glove manufacturer, and Bajou, of Grenoble, landholder, late glove maker, and others, after deliberations according to law, as concerning Bajou. Upon the claim for suppression of the manufacturer's mark.

Whereas, It is proved that in April, 1841, Bajou verbally assigned to Morel his business of a glove-maker, for a price agreed upon between the parties; that Bajou comprised in this assignment, not only the fabrication and the accessories used in carrying on the said business, but also the good-will thereto attached.

That for such purpose Morel was authorized by Bajou to adopt, exclusively of every other person, the description of successor to Bajou, and to use as the mark for his gloves the stamp employed by him as the manufacturer's mark, being the *fac simile* of his signature.

That it was also agreed Bajou should not have the right to establish, to purchase or to be a partner "*en commandite*" in any manufacture of this nature, either at Paris or in any other town of France, with the exception of Grenoble; and, moreover, that he could only in such last-mentioned town deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, and marked with the stamp of that town.

Whereas, In November, 1850, after carrying on the business for about ten years, Morel assigned the same business to Compère, the plaintiff in this cause, with the same provisions of transfer as had been entered into with him, and for a price much more considerable than that for which he had purchased it from Bajou; that this augmentation in the price is explained by the much more important amount of business done.

Whereas, Since Compère has become the owner of the said business, Bajou, wishing to make use of the *right reserved to him upon the assignment by him to* Morel, manufactured or caused to be manufactured by Francon, at Grenoble, a certain quantity of gloves, upon which he thought he might stamp his signature, his former manufacturer's mark.

Whereas, It is not denied that the said gloves thus marked have been sent to and sold at New-York—being a City which has always, and is still at this day a market for the productions of the manufacture and the business in question;

That it is shown, moreover, that advertisements have been inserted in a certain number of the American journals, recommending to the public the name of Bajou as being the celebrated glove-maker who has recommenced his business, and that these advertisements are the acts of Bajou or his agents.

Whereas, Compère at the same time recognizing Bajou's right to deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, and *at Grenoble*, denies that of affixing his former manufacturer's mark upon them, and of selling them by virtue of this mark.

That it imports, therefore, to determine what was the mutual intention of the parties upon the assignment to Morel by Bajou, and the value of the reservation made by the latter to deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, with the stamp of that town.

Whereas, It results from information collected by the Tribunal, that the manufacturer's mark for this species of industry—this mark being advantageously known—is an indispensable auxiliary for insuring a sale, more especially in America; that, besides, it is not the custom in Grenoble to mark with one's name the gloves which are manufactured there.

Whereas, In assigning for a certain sum his good-will to Morel, Bajou really assigned all his right to the manufacturer's mark, in which the true value of the business consisted, since it is upon this mark that the custom depended.

That it is, therefore, in vain Bajou pretends now that he has the right to apply to his present manufacture the manufacturer's mark which he has assigned to Morel, and of which Compère has become the owner. That thereby he would not only seek to resume that which he has assigned, and of which he has received the price, but also would endeavor to apply for his own benefit the increased custom procured by Morel. That it is in effect proved that the annual average of Bajou's business was 10,300 dozen, and that of Morel has risen to nearly 20,000 dozen.

AS TO THE DAMAGES.

Whereas actual injury has been done to Compère, not only through the sales made by Bajou, under the manufacturer's mark, which he had no right to take, but also from the advertisements in the newspapers above mentioned; that the tribunal possesses sufficient grounds for estimating this injury, and that it fixes the damages at 6,000 francs.

AS REGARDS FRANCON.

Whereas it is shown that Francon has only acted by the order and for the account of Bajou, and that nothing forbade him to fulfill these orders, that, therefore, Compère's claim for damages, as against Francon, is unfounded.

AS REGARDS MOREL.

Whereas he sold in good faith to Compère that which he had bought of Bajou; that the act whereof the latter is accused is entirely foreign to Morel, from whence it follows that Compère has no right of appeal against him.

On these grounds the Tribunal judging in first instance, prohibits Bajou from employing in future his name as manufacturer's mark of his gloves, and adjudges him by all legal means, even by arrest, conformably to the laws of the 17th April, 1832, and 13th December, 1848, to pay to Compère the sum of 6,000 francs for damages. (Declares the claim of Compère against Francon and Morel unfounded; rejects the same, and adjudges him to the expenses in this respect.)

Adjudges Bajou to the rest of the expenses, comprising the cost of the registration of this judgment.

Decree of First Chamber of the Imperial Court of Paris, on appeal from the foregoing judgment.

After hearing the conclusions and pleadings of Paillet, counsel for Bajou, assisted by Danjin, his attorney, Etienne Blanc, counsel for Compère, assisted by Arnault, his attorney, Blot Lequesne, counsel for Morel, assisted by Drelon, his attorney, and having deliberated thereon according to law,

The Court seeing the similarity, unites the appeals in chief and the incidental appeal by Bajou and Compère from the judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, of the 6th of February last, and allowing the same.

AS REGARDS THE APPEALS IN CHIEF.

Adopting the grounds of the previous Judges, and considering besides that in the mutual intention of the parties at the time of the agreement of the 1st April, 1841, the right of placing upon the gloves which might be manufactured in the future, the stamp till then employed by Bajou, was one of the essential ingredients of the contract.

That the stamp being the only means of establishing the source of the goods, and of returning the custom depending on it, has become by the force of the circumstances an accessory to the business transferred to Morel, that it can consequently be a matter for assignment to a second purchaser; that the arrangements adopted by Bajou to make known abroad the trade which he has commenced carrying on again, have no other object than to take from the actual owners of the business a part of the benefits which have been insured to them.

AS REGARDS THE INCIDENTAL APPEAL.

Considering that agreements between merchants ought to be faithfully executed; that the sum allowed Compère for damages is now sufficient to repair the injury which he has sustained.

That it behooves, moreover, to take measures fitting to prevent this injury for the future.

Has made and makes void the appeal and the subject thereof; and as the damages have only been fixed at 6,000 francs, and as insertion has not been ordered; amending as to this, adjudges Bajou by all legal means *to pay to Compère the sum of 10,000 francs for damages*.

Orders that the judgment and this decree be inserted at the expense of Bajou in two French newspapers and two American newspapers at the choice of Compère. The judgment as to the rest to take effect.

Orders the restitution of the amount deposited upon the incidental appeal.

Adjudges Compère in the amount deposited on his appeal.

Adjudges Bajou in the amount deposited on his appeal, and in the expenses towards all parties, of which the settled expenses are as follows: Those caused by Compère, 159f. 17c.; those caused by Morel, 75f. 75c., and this not comprising the fees for qualifying, registration of original costs and service of this present decree, award is made to each as concerns him, to the attorney who have required it, affirming that they have advanced the same.

Made and delivered in the Imperial Court of Paris, Saturday, 3d June, 1854, at the public audience of the First Chamber, when were present and sitting M. Delangle, First President, M. de Vergès, President, Messieurs Espivant, Try, Perrot, De Cheveilles the elder, Bergagné, Mourre, Noel Du Payrat, Duranton, Barbou, Lenain, counselors.

In presence of M. de la Baume, First Attorney General.

Taken down by M. Fournier, Registrar at the audience.

We command and order all summoners, hereunto required, to put this decree in execution; our Procurator General, our Procurators of the Tribunal of 1st instance to assist.

All Commandants and officers of the Executive power to lend assistance when lawfully required.

In faith whereof the minute of this decree has been signed by the First President and the Registrar.

In the margin is written:

Registered at Paris 16th June, 1854, folio 140, case 8. Received 121 francs.

Signed, LAFFEUILLADE.

For the Court, signed CHENE.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 30.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Clement A. Auffin Ordt et al. vs. The Ocean Steam Navigation Company.—The facts of this case are as follows: On the 23d of May, 1853, the duly authorized agent of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company at Havre signed a bill of lading for ten cases of ribbons, which the respondents had received from Messrs. Doss & Kopstadt. By the bill of lading they acknowledged the receipt of the goods in good order and well-conditioned, to be forwarded from Havre to Southampton by the Southwestern Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Nord*, and there transhipped on board the respondents' steamer *Washington*, to be carried to New-York, and there delivered to the libelants in like good order and condition, (the acts of God, enemies, pirates, restraints of princes and rulers, fire at sea and on shore, accidents from machinery, boilers, steam, or any other accidents of the seas, rivers and steam navigation, of whatever nature or kind, excepted.)

The goods were carried to Southampton, and placed on board the *Washington*, which arrived in New-York in the first part of June, having had a quick and pleasant passage, with no rough weather, and without any accident to the steamer or her machinery. But on the delivery of the cases here it was found that some of the ribbons in three of them had been damaged, and the libel is filed to recover the loss occasioned thereby, which is stated at about $780.

The ribbons were fresh from the manufactory and came from different establishments. Each piece was rolled on a block in the usual way, and were packed in boxes about twelve inches by six, and about three inches high, from 12 to 15 rolls being packed in each box. The boxes were made of white pasteboard—some of them glazed. Common wrapping paper was put around each box, and about fifty boxes were placed in each case. The cases were made of French pine, and wrapped round with straw, over which was a linen wrapper. They were placed in a dry part of the steamer, on the orlop or berth deck, a place appropriated for French goods, which was separated from the boiler, furnace and engine by a thick partition of boiler iron, and every precaution which prudence could dictate was taken by the respondents to exclude heat and the escape of steam from those decks.

The ribbons were of various colors, the more delicate colors being in these three cases.

The damage complained of was manifested in a change in their color, in streaks and in spots, the less delicate colors not being injured. The milk-white was changed to a dull yellowish tinge, and where this change of color appeared, it extended over the whole piece, from the outside to the block. There was no appearance of damage on the wrappers of the cases, or on the cases, or on the wrappers of the boxes, or on the boxes, and no appearance that they had been wet or damp.

Held by the Court, That, under the bill of lading, the respondents must be responsible for the damage, unless they show that it was occasioned by one of the excepted causes in the bill of lading, or that it existed before the ribbons came into their possession, or that it was produced by a cause which had its origin before they received them at Havre.

That upon the evidence the damage was not occasioned by heat merely. Damage occasioned by heat shows itself in a different way. To occasion it, the heat must be excessive, and there was no such excessive heat where these ribbons were stowed.

That it was not occasioned by the escape of steam after they were packed in the boxes. If it had been, some trace of damage would have been shown by the paper around the boxes. No such trace was found. Steam could not penetrate to these decks, except in case of an accident to the machinery and no such accident happened.

That there can be no doubt that the original cause of the damage was dampness, the damage being made to manifest itself as it did by heat.

That if this dampness had been occasioned by water reaching the ribbons after they were placed in the boxes, some evidence of it would have appeared on the boxes, wrappers and cases. But none such could be found. There is no probability that water could have reached them where they were stowed, under the circumstances.

That the ribbons must therefore have been damp when rolled, or must have become so after they were rolled but before they were packed, and therefore before they came into the possession of the respondents.

That though this damage would have manifested itself differently if the ribbons had been brought in a sailing vessel, and though the peculiar manner of manifestation of the damage was caused by the warmth and dryness of the steamer, yet the dampness was the cause of the damage to the ribbons, and for that the respondents are not liable.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. W. A. Butler; for respondents, Messrs. Martin, Strong & Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

Diffo vs. Erbe.—On the 10th day of January, instant, a judgment by default was entered in this action, on motion of Peter W. Teller, who appeared for the defendant. Mr. Vultee, counsel for the plaintiff, now moves to open that default, and that the plaintiff be permitted to prosecute the action. The only question which arises upon the motion is, whether the default should be opened, with costs to the defendant. Teller had never been licensed to practice as an attorney in any of the Courts of the State. Counsel for plaintiff contends, therefore, that the defendant is not entitled to costs. By the provisions of the R. S., part I, chapter 3, title 1, section 1, counselors and attorneys may be licensed to practice in the several Courts of law in this State. By title 4, section 56, of the same chapter, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, &c., may be licensed by the Justices of the Supreme Court to practice as attorneys and counselors in all Courts in this State. By part 3, chapter 3, title 1, section 19, every person of full age and sound mind may prosecute or defend an action in person. By the next section, any person of good moral character, although not admitted as an attorney, may manage, prosecute or defend a suit for any other person, provided he is specially authorized for that purpose by the party for whom he appears, in writing or by personal nomination in open Court. By the following section, whoever shall in person prosecute or defend any suit, shall recover the same fees for any services performed therein, which he would be entitled to recover if such services had been performed by an attorney or counselor. In all cases where a licensed attorney appears in a suit or proceeding, the law raises an implied authority on his part to do so. In this case there is no proof before me that Teller had any authority whatever to appear for the defendant in the action. But even if he had, neither he nor the defendant is entitled to any costs upon this motion. To entitle a party to costs in this Court in any suit or proceeding, he must either be an attorney of the Supreme Court, or he must prosecute or defend in person. And no person can appear in any action for either party, unless the Court possess satisfactory proof that he is either an attorney or counselor at law, or that he has been specially authorized to do so in accordance with the provisions of the statute. It is due to suitors that this rule be strictly observed in all cases. The great amount of business here transacted—its character and importance—demands that the Court should enforce every statute calculated to protect the rights and interests of litigating parties. Motion granted, without costs.

Davies vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This action is brought to recover the value of two casks of starch. Plaintiffs proved that the defendants received the property on the 8th of June last. In August or September last, the goods were demanded of an agent of the defendants. A memorandum of the agent showed that the casks had been marked for New-Hamburg, Dutchess County. The fact was, the goods had been marked for Bloomfield, New-Jersey, and had been delivered to the defendants by the mistake of the plaintiff's carman. There was no proof offered to show that the goods had been lost, or that they had not been received by the consignees. The allegation of the plaintiff is that the goods were not delivered to the consignees. Although the allegation is a negative one, yet some proof should have been introduced to support it. Judgment for the defendants.

Rush vs. Evans and others.—The plaintiff is a stevedore. The defendants are the owners of the British ship *Queen of the Avon*. In November last, the captain of the ship employed the plaintiff to load and unload her cargo. The plaintiff engaged several men and a team to perform the work. The time occupied was twenty-seven days. This action was brought to recover for twenty-seven days' personal service of the plaintiff. The captain agreed to pay the plaintiff fifteen shillings per day for each man by him employed, and three dollars for the team. These services amounted to about one hundred and ninety dollars, which had been paid. The proof was that when a boss stevedore is engaged to superintend in person the gang he employs, he receives three dollars per day; otherwise, he receives a shilling a day per man. In this case the evidence does not warrant the Court in finding the fact to be that plaintiff was employed to superintend in person the loading and discharging of the vessel. Judgment for defendants.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

SUIT FOR BROKERAGE.

Oakes vs. Valentine.—The plaintiff is the assignee of Russell and Vining, commission merchants and ship brokers in South-street. The action is brought to recover a certain amount of brokerage on the sale of the brig *Extra*, owned by the defendant. In August last, Russell and Vining were employed by Valentine to sell the brig, and for that purpose introduced Mr. Valentine to a Mr. Shipler. The defendant informed Messrs. Russell and Vining that he should ask $10,000 for the vessel, but that he would take something less if a sale could be effected. In negotiating with Shipler, Russell and Vining set the price of the brig at $10,000, which amount Shipler would not pay. Russell and Vining informed the defendant of this fact, saying it would be of no use to negotiate with him any further, with the expectation of receiving that sum. Very soon after this Mr. Valentine sold the brig to Mr. Shipler for $8,750. These are the substantial facts of the case, and the plaintiff claims to be entitled to recover the usual commission of two and one-half per cent. upon the amount for which the vessel was sold.

The Court, in deciding the case, said that counsel for the defendant contended on the trial, that the declaration of Russell and Vining that there was no use of further negotiating with Shipler with the expectation of getting $10,000 for the brig, amounted to an abandonment of their undertaking, and that, therefore, the plaintiff could not recover.

It is an elementary principle of law that a broker is only employed to make a bargain in relation to the property of his principal. He is bound to ordinary care, and is liable for any negligence, error, or default, incompatible with the care and skill properly belonging to the business that he undertakes. 1 Parsons on Contracts, p. 78, *et seq.* Story on Agency, section 28. In this case the brokers were employed to sell the defendant's brig. In other words, they were engaged to find a purchaser—one ready and able to pay for her the price fixed upon by the seller. They went to Mr. Shipler and offered the vessel for sale. He said he would purchase her, but not at the price named. Here a bargain was completely made and concluded, so far as the brokers had authority from their principal to act. The price of the brig, even as between the brokers and the defendant, had not yet been agreed upon; nor was it at all material that it should be; it was enough that it was afterwards fixed at $8,750. Russell & Vining had made the bargain. They are entitled to receive their commission for so doing. Judgment for plaintiff for $218 75.

Before Judge McCarthy.

A NEW FARCE—GRACE HARKAWAY; OR, THE LAWYER'S PROTEGE.

Wm. H. Wilson, assignee, &c., &c., vs. Wm. A. Seeley.—This was an action against a well-known lawyer to recover money alleged to be due to Mr. Powell for board, use of rooms, consumption of wines and liquors, breakage of glass, and other domestic items, amounting together to the sum of $560 25, on which $120 had been paid, leaving a balance of $440 25. It was set up that the plaintiff kept a tip-top boarding-house in the upper part of the City, and that the dinners and other fixings at the house were equal to any first-class hotel, *bars et clameurs*; that the defendant came there to board with a young lady of theatrical celebrity, who some time since made her *début* at the old Park Theatre in the favorite character of *Grace Harkaway*, and that this lady was the *protegé* or adopted daughter of Mr. Seeley; that this young lady and Mr. Seeley were very troublesome guests, especially the young lady, and that would account for the heavy charges for extras which swelled the bill to the large balance claimed for the short period between Nov. 9, when they came, and Dec. 26, 1854, when they left; although one of the witnesses said that he heard Mr. Seeley say he had taken the rooms up to May, and would much rather stay at Powell's than endure the exposure of a public hotel.

It did not appear that the defendant disputed the charge for the use and occupancy of the sleeping apartments for himself and *protegé*, but he denied that he had any exclusive occupancy of the lower rooms; and he objected altogether to the charges for board, although it was testified that similar accommodations at the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, were worth from $75 to $80 per week.

The defendant also set up that himself and his adopted daughter had been deluded away from a very nice private boarding-house by the artifices of the assignor and his wife, and that they were well accommodated and domesticated quite happily before Mrs. Powell slept in and said that if they came to her establishment, money would be no object, as she had a fancy for, and would like to be a mother to, the adopted daughter, for whom she had the highest regard, and could be only happy in her society and conversation.

The defendant also set up that he had a right to a set-off for $60, which sum Powell had drawn upon him for in favor of Bancroft.

There was also considerable evidence as to the performance of the farce of "Family Jars," by the defendant and his *protegé*, which was given in order to account for the charges of breakage, &c., but the details are omitted for various reasons.

Yesterday Judge McCarthy rendered the following judgment:

MCCARTHY, J.—By reason of the high position held by the defendant, and the earnest and zealous manner with which the cause was defended, I have given the various questions involved more than an ordinary examination, and after such examination, have arrived at the following conclusions:—1. I find, as a question of fact, that the rooms on the second story were occupied by defendant and his daughter, and I further find as a question of fact that the various constrictions of conduct of the young lady, as developed by the testimony, occasioned more than ordinary trouble and inconvenience to the proprietors of the house, for which they are entitled to be recompensed. I find, as a question of law, that the $60 offset, set up by the defendant, cannot be allowed to him, as no acceptance such as is required by law to bind him to pay, or to relieve the assignor from paying the same should a suit be brought against him to recover that amount, if (the alleged acceptance) being contrary to the statute of frauds. The only remaining question for me to pass upon is the value of the board, which is testified to by several respectable and competent witness, on the part of plaintiff, to be from $75 to $80 per week, and the further testimony that such accommodations and such an entertainment could not be obtained at a first-class hotel at less than $150 per week, (no direct testimony having been given by defendant;) but as there is some question as to whether the defendant had the exclusive use or occupation of the lower suite of rooms all the time he was there, I will allow the plaintiff to recover at and after the rate of $60 per week. I shall disallow all the extras charged, except the fourth and fifth items in the bill of particulars, and from which I will deduct $1, and I will allow $1 on the fourteenth item, making in the aggregate, $420 50, from which is to be deducted a credit of $120, leaving a balance of $300 50, for which amount I now render judgment for plaintiff, with $12 allowance and costs.

Appalling Facts.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Jan. 30.

DR. CHAUNCEY BROWN, of Farmington, has gathered from personal inquiries the following statistics of the Liquor trade in Hartford County. The Doctor is well known in this country and is respected as an honest and veracious man, wherever known. We understand that he can *back-up* all his figures by detailing persons and places, wherever it may be necessary; and that his information has been derived from the most authentic and unexceptionable sources. This survey was made in 1854, and gives us the state of things before the 1st of August, when the present law went into force. The facts are "inside the truth," and yet only look at them! Remember that the whole population of the county in 1850, black and white, men, women and children, was 69,967. Number of places where sold, 306; number of drunkards, 2,648; number of tipplers, 3,764; number of families suffering from intemperance, 1,470; number of children connected with those families, 3,091. It was found also that there were 69 distilleries, three of which consumed large quantities of grain, while the others were cider distilleries working mostly on a small scale. The cost of pauperism in the County for the year was $18,279; of which $14,000 was chargeable to intemperance. The cost for liquor prosecutions was $4,028.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Extraordinary Report of Nicholas Dean, the New President.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

At your meeting of the 15th of August last, held at Tammany Hall, in the City of New-York, the following, among other resolutions, was passed:

"Resolved, That the Directors make out and have printed, a full and complete report of the condition and affairs of the Company, to be distributed to the stockholders on or before the first of February next."

In discharge of this duty the Directors present the following Report, which is wholly the work of the President, who, having but recently taken his seat at our Board, has never, in any degree, been connected with the previous doings of the Company, and is therefore, as relating to the past, an unprejudiced inquirer.

It has been his endeavor to make all the statements as plain and practical as possible,—to avoid the mystery often involved in a redundancy of figures, and so to classify and condense the receipts and disbursements as to exhibit each in its simplest form. Nothing affecting the interests of the stockholders has been concealed, extenuated, or magnified. The estimates for the future are based upon data so well considered as to command confidence, and no material discrepancy is expected to follow. Every known source of incident likely to change or modify them has been considered and introduced.

The Report is submitted to the stockholders and the public as a document conveying all the information necessary to a thorough understanding of the affairs of this Company, past, present and prospective.

As no notice has been taken, in the body of the report, of the real estate belonging to the Company, situate in the City, it may be remarked here, that in the present great depression of the market, or under any adverse circumstances to occur hereafter, it may always be reckoned upon to produce half a million of dollars beyond the remaining specific incumbrances upon it; if real estate were in active demand, it would give a surplus of more than seven hundred thousand dollars.

It was hoped that an exhibit of the accounts of Mr. Robert Schuyler, and of his firm, with this Company, might have been appended; but repeated applications to the assignees of that firm have not yet obtained their account current, nor can this Board, from any investigation its officers have made, throw much new light upon the subject, beyond the statement of August last; the actual loss to be sustained, if any, in the numerous and large transactions had with him, can only be made up at the end of several pending suits, and the final dividend upon his estate,—whatever it may be, this report will not be thereby changed or modified, because nothing is inserted to be received from that source.

CAPITAL APPLICABLE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD.

Old stock issued, including the fraudulent issue of $209,000		$4,216,050 00
Preferred stock		1,500,000 00
Funded debt		2,714,261 46
Floating debt		813,393 54
Total		$9,243,045 02

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Graduation and masonry, bridges, superstructure, including iron, passenger and freight stations, building and fixtures, land, land damages and fences, including city real estate	$5,50[illegible],969 83	
Locomotives and fixtures, snow plows, horses and equipage	860,618 19	
Passenger, baggage, freight and other cars	390,353 67	
Albany extension certificates, retired	1,858,300 00	
		8,127,288 69
Difference		1,116,256 33
Accounted for by the above fraudulent stock, for which nothing has been received in the treasury	209,000 00	
Iron on hand, paid for, but not used	207,820 09	
Interest, discount on bonds, commissions and brokerage, paid since May, 1837, 17 years	1,313,513 18	
		1,730,352 27
Excess		$614,095 94

This investigation of the large sums paid for interest, discounts, commissions, &c., has not been carried back beyond May, 1837, because enough is shown not only to account for the difference of $1,116,256 33 between "Capital," and the "Cost of the road," but also an excess beyond that difference of $614,095 94 which must have been drawn, in the early history of the road, from its earnings; but as no practical good can now arise from any attempt to discriminate between that portion of interest and discounts paid from capital, and that part taken from earnings, it has not been attempted, nor would it be easy, from any data now available, to make such discrimination. In leaving this open remainder of $614,095 94, it is not to be inferred that it cannot be accounted for; the inquiry is not made, because non-essential to the purpose in hand.

ITEMS YET TO BE CHARGED TO CAPITAL.

Balance of outstanding "Albany Extension Certificates" to be retired by the further issue of old stock, or by cash purchase		$201,500 00	
To complete the road, as per detailed statement of the Engineer, submitted to the Stockholders in August last	$195,204 91		
On account of which there has been expended and paid since that time to the 30th of November	60,100 13		
		135,104 78	
			336,604 78

This sum of $336,604 78 added to capital already expended, as before shown, $9,2[illegible] 02, makes a total sum of $9,[illegible] to close the "Construction account;" but as a considerable time may elapse, in the present and even prospective state of the money market, before the above floating debt of $813,393 54 can be funded from the sources next hereinafter set forth, it is proper to estimate the final capital consumed, at $10,000,000 00

Sources from which to fund the Floating Debt, and close "Construction Account."

First mortgage bonds unappropriated and available	380,000 00	
Second mortgage bonds	1,000,000 00	
		1,380,000 00
Loss for discount on first mortgage bonds, 20 per cent	77,600 00	
Loss for discount on second mortgage bonds, 25 per cent	250,000 00	
		327,600 00
Total		$1,060,400 00
Floating debt as before	813,302 54	
Required to complete the road, see Engineer's estimate annexed	135,104 78	
		948,406 32
Leaving a surplus of		$111,994 68

This surplus will, however, be no more than sufficient, if enough, to carry the Floating Debt, and pay interest upon it till it can be funded.

Under the head of "Cost of Road and Equipment" is an item of "iron on hand paid for, but not used $207,820 09." Most of this iron was purchased through Mr. Robert Schuyler, who received of the first mortgage bonds the means to pay for it. The iron was entered and warehoused, leaving the duties unpaid till it should be required to lay the second track between William's Bridge and White Plains. Recently, a portion of it being wanted for use, $24,000 of the duties were paid, and laborers employed to remove it from the Atlantic-dock stores to Port Morris. After about 800 bars had been delivered, the vendors of the iron—Charles Illius, and Denniston, Wood & Co.—filed their several complaints, and procured injunctions restraining this Company from removing any more of it. These complaints had apprised this Board of the fact that the Bonds so given to Mr. Schuyler had been converted by him to the use of his firm, and their notes issued for such purchase, in place of them. A portion of those notes remained unpaid at the time of the stoppage of his house, and his withdrawal from the country; upon this plea of failure of consideration, and other allegations (groundless, as this Board believes) the complainants place their claim.

There is another subject still open, affecting the final cost of the road, which requires to be taken in the estimate. Many title deeds for the right of way have not yet been executed, especially on the "Albany extension." In constructing this portion of the road, it often happened that owners assented to its passing through their lands on the route surveyed and marked, but left the amount of consideration to be determined after the completion of the work, when the general effect of the cuttings and embankments would be made manifest, and the damage to contiguous grounds more readily seen and understood. Subsequent alterations in the route and grade have greatly complicated some of these cases, originated feelings of hostility and bitterness, and created pending suits at law. In others of them, persons with whom satisfactory arrangements were then made have since died, or sold their lands and removed away, leaving new parties in interest more anxious to disturb than carry into effect former compacts. It is thought, however, that these losses, and all other contingencies, will be fully covered by the sum allowed for ultimate capital, to wit: $10,000,000.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

Length of road laid	130½ miles.
Length of double track, including sidings	37½ miles.
Length of branches, owned by the Company, laid	[illegible] miles.
Length of double track on branches	9 miles.
Weight of rail per yard on main track	50 and 56 lbs.
Number of engine-houses and shops	10
Engines	33
City-line cars, moved by horse-power	39
Horses	320
Passenger cars, first class	63
Passenger cars, second class and emigrant	7
Baggage, mail, and express cars	13
Freight cars	[illegible]
Total number of cars, [illegible]	

The road-bed, superstructure, rolling stock, furniture, horse equipage, shops, stations, and everything incident to the working of the road, is in good order, and believed to be in much better condition than at any previous time in its history.

EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING THE ROAD.

Repairs of road-bed and railway	$133,319 69
Cost of iron used in repairs	37,730 56
Taxes on Real Estate, including Assessments on City Property	12,309 86
Total	$183,364 06

In the first item above, "Repairs of road-bed," is included the outlay consequent upon the great damage sustained by the extraordinary freshet of May last, in the destruction of bridges, culverts, embankments, &c., amounting to $34,016 79; and also the further sum of $31,948 62, which should have appeared in the statement of last year, but was suppressed by order of Mr. Robert Schuyler, under whose direction such statement was prepared, but without the knowledge of this Board, or any member of it.

EXPENSES OF REPAIRS AND MACHINERY.

Repairs to engines and tenders	$42,708 25
Repairs of passenger and baggage cars	16,068 77
Repairs of freight cars	17,509 68
Incidental expenses, including oil, fuel, watchmen, &c., about shops	3,847 60
Total	$80,761 64

Under this head, also, the disbursements have been greater than they would have been if current repairs of the rolling stock had been at all times equivalent to its wear; but it had been run down to a degree requiring large outlays to place it in good working order.

EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE ROAD.

Offices expenses, stationery, printing	$15,028 13
Agents and clerks	33,329 99
Labor, loading and unloading freight	19,109 74
Switch tenders, wood and water station attendance, including $2,580 for pumping	40,681 06
Conductors, baggage and brakemen, City line, $11,761 17 included	56,839 60
Engineers and firemen	50,675 97
Fuel, cost and labor preparing	129,349 07
Oil and waste, for engines and tenders	13,046 38
Oil and waste for freight cars	5,943 61
Oil and waste for passenger and baggage cars	2,104 45
Loss and damage of goods and baggage	1,704 53
Damages for injuries to persons	1,703 43
Damages to property, including cattle killed on the road	1,189 37
General superintendence, salaries to officers, &c	11,900 26
Insurance, law expenses, rents, maintaining stable equipage, keep of horses, shoeing do., drivers' wages, and all contingencies not before enumerated	157,912 17
Total	$531,404 86

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Transportation expenses under the last three heads	787,540 56
Interest, premiums and discount, funded and floating debt	*194,319 95
Dividends for the year, preferred and old stock	192,841 00
Total	$1,174,701 51

RECEIPTS FROM EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.

From passengers	$530,680 00
From freight	389,976 56
From mail service, haulage of New-Haven cars, rents of real estate, &c	84,403 56
Total	$935,061 02
The footings of the last two heads show, that the payments for the year of transportation expenses, interest and dividends, exceed the earnings of the road, by	$230,640 49
But deducting the items suppressed last year by Mr. Schuyler	57,856 38
Leaves the actual deficiency of the year	$181,784 11

In other words, there was earned of the dividends but $11,056 89, while the payments, as above, were $192,841; the deficiency, as last above stated $181,784 11, has gone to swell the floating debt. Inquiries have satisfied the writer that the dividends heretofore declared upon the "old stock" have seldom, if in any instance, been truly earned; they were the result of simulated statements, and exaggerated estimates; these dividends, in the aggregate, since February, 1850, inclusive, amount to $518,457, and this sum is now represented in the funded and floating debt.

It is notorious, that at no time when a dividend has been declared, was the money in the Treasury with which to pay it; each semi-annual period put the Company in the market as borrowers; and if the frauds of the late Secretary had not been perpetrated, and everything left to move in the beaten track, the Company could not have gone on for a long period before its increasing embarrassments would have forced minute and pains-taking investigations, and the fact above indicated have been disclosed.

In making up the statements of the earnings and disbursements of a railroad, for a dividend, consisting, as it necessarily must, of various elements and numerous items, a Board of Directors is almost entirely within the power of its principal officer, and so long as the "Construction Account" remains open, he may, if so disposed, most effectually mislead them.

No man, heretofore connected with Railroads in this country, ever achieved a greater reputation for ability in their management, than Mr. Robert Schuyler. So universal was this estimate of him, that it would have damaged the character for sagacity of any man, who might express a doubt on the subject; nor was he less universally esteemed for his honesty and perfect integrity. This board, in common with all others with which he was connected, felt secure under his administration of its affairs; he it was who made up the semi-annual statements upon which dividends were declared, and voluntarily did the same service, even after he had left the Presidency of the road.

The Board, therefore, has no hesitation in saying that it has exhibited as much vigilance, and been as scrupulous in the matter of dividends, as would have been any like number of gentlemen chosen from the body of stockholders.

So also in regard to the fraudulent issue of stock by Alexander Kyle, it cannot, with any show of justice, be charged with remissness of duty; it never has been expected, and never can be, that a Board of Directors, as a whole, or by its committees, can supervise all the minute details of the business of a corporate body, so diverse and numerous as that of a railroad; it cannot, from day to day, foot up the columns of figures in its general account books, or examine the powers to transfer stock, and call off the daily postings in the stock ledger; these duties, so far as they are necessary, fall within the scope of those devolved upon its administrative officers; they should look to them; upon their sagacity and trustworthiness the Stockholders, as well as the Directors, must principally rely, if careless, false, or faithless, loss will happen before dereliction of duty can be discovered.

In the over-issue of stock of this company, peculiar circumstances not only favored the perpetrator, but for a long period screened him from discovery. For a series of years the daily sales of Harlem Railroad stock in Wall-street, were as often thousands as hundreds of shares; it would be a great convenience to dealers in it to have the transfer office in close proximity to the theatre of operations; the President was himself in business and had rooms at the very point, was ready to furnish convenient space, at a low rent, for the Secretary's desk, and if removed there, could more easily and conveniently exercise the necessary supervision over his acts. The removal was made by authority of our predecessors, and this board saw no reason to countermand it. Had no delinquency occurred, every *Stockholder* would at this moment *admit the wisdom of the step.*

It is very easy, without a great intellectual effort, to imagine preventives, *after* a misfortune has occurred; but rather more difficult to *foresee*, and avoid it. These remarks, in justification of the Board, are made not to deprecate public sentiment, or hostile remarks, but because they are due to truth, and a proper understanding of facts.

THE FUTURE.

The receipts of the road for the six months commencing 1st June last, and ending on the 1st of December instant, amount to $540,373 66, or at the rate of $1,100,000 per annum; a very large increase upon any previous exhibit. This is not referable to any new opening of traffic and travel, but to greater vigilance and industry in making existing sources more remunerative, especially, in providing such checks as assures the payment into the treasury of the earnings of the road.

This last remark may be sufficiently illustrated by reference to the advanced income derived from the City cars during the months of August, September, October and November. Last year these cars had the advantage of the increased travel induced by the attractions of the Crystal Palace; this year they have not had it, and yet the receipts compare as follows:

1853.		1854.		Increase.
August	$5,919 30	August	$6,892 32	$973 02
September	6,098 84	September	7,648 18	1,549 34
October	6,526 56	October	8,757 30	2,230 73
November	6,312 35	November	8,007 63	1,695 18
Total increase, on City line only, in 4 mos.				$6,446 37

The haulage of the passenger and freight cars, heretofore now done by this Company for the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, to and from their two depôts, at Canal and Centre-streets, to the point at Thirty-second-street where steam is taken, has, from the commencement of the service, been performed at a loss. A very carefully compiled tabular statement of expenditures growing out of the service, having disclosed this fact beyond all peradventure; a Committee of the two roads adjusted a new tariff, by which the charge per car is put at a sum which, though it may leave no profit, will, it is thought, prevent any loss. The Agreement between the Companies, of the date of 17th of March, 1848, provides among other things, a sliding scale of compensation to be paid this Company, by the other, for the conveyance of each passenger over the road, between the junction above William's Bridge and the City; and also provides that such scale of compensation can only be altered at the end of a year's notice, given for that purpose. Believing that the rate per passenger fixed upon in that agreement, is not only below a just remuneration to this company, but that the sliding scale is erroneous in principle, the required notice to end that compact was served in October last.

Like investigations have proven that the annual charge made against and collected from the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for the use of the Harlem track in the Bowery, is far below any just remuneration; upon its discovery, immediate steps were taken to advance the compensation; and the negotiations for that object were nearly perfected, when a new Board of Directors, and under them new executive officers, came into the management of the Third-avenue road. What had been done in the matter, is therefore in a great degree lost; but no time will be wasted in carrying out the original object, nor is any doubt entertained of its successful termination.

On the 1st of January, 1855, a new scale of passenger fares will go into effect, giving two and a half cents per mile on the average charge beyond that point on the road—say William's Bridge—within which the commuters principally reside.

Arrangements have been perfected with the Western Railroad Company, between Chatham Four Corners and Albany, upon a footing of equity, through which, during the Winter, a profitable freight business is anticipated.

The City Railroads have unanimously agreed to abolish free tickets, when those now out shall have expired; this will add some thousands annually to our Treasury, though no resulting benefit can be felt on this road till after the 30th of June next, the period to which they run. The daily service of the road has been *decreased* four hundred and eighty-four miles, with *increased* receipts, and the monthly pay-rolls cut down $5,000.

These are some of the sources on which is based the expectation of immediate advance in the receipts of the road.

Prospectively, are the following elements of increased revenue. Of all the depressing influences with which the road has had to contend, and through which it has become impoverished, that of *Commutation fares* holds the most conspicuous place. Upon submitting this matter to the test of figures, the Board is free to confess that results are obtained for which no previous examination had prepared a majority of its members; for while it was admitted that the commuters themselves were not paying a remunerative price, it was supposed that the collateral advantages resulting from the conveyance of their families, and other residents, not commuters, in their several localities, would furnish more than an equivalent, and justify the adoption of the system. The following statistics for the month of November past—a fair average of the year—dispels the illusion, and shows it to have been most destructive to the interests of the road:

RECEIPTS FROM COMMUTATION TRAINS FOR NOVEMBER, 1854.

Whole number of passengers from New-York by the 4.30 P. M. train		4,116
Cash received from passengers, other than commuters for the month	$32 40	
Whole number of passengers per 5.00 P. M. train		6,653
Cash received for the month	110 95	
Whole number of passengers per 5.30 P. M. train		5,726
Cash received for the month	37 97	
Whole number of passengers per 6.15 P. M. train		6,700
Cash received for the month	74 07	
Total number of passengers		23,190
Cash received	$254 69	
Whole number of passengers to New-York by the 5.00 A. M. train		7,078
Cash received from passengers, other than commuters, for the month	188 22	
Whole number of passengers per 6.40 A. M. train		6,708
Cash received for the month	146 68	
Whole number of passengers per 8.30 A. M. train		5,536
Cash received for the month	201 55	
Total number of passengers		19,922
Cash received	536 45	
Number of passengers carried to and from the City for the month		43,117
Cash received in these trains other than for commuters	891 14	
Cash received from commuters, 1-12th of annual payments	3,586 12	
Total	$4,476 26	

Showing that the Company has transported, by the seven designated trains, during the month of November—these trains being especially those used by commuters—43,117 passengers, and received for the service a total of $4,477 26, each passenger traveling an average distance of nine miles, or, which is the same thing, carrying one passenger 366,053 miles, being at the rate, *including the paying passengers* in each train, of one cent one and a half mills per mile. Striking out the paying passengers, the following result is had.

A commuter residing at Harlem, coming into the City in the morning and returning at evening, for the working days of the year only, will have traveled 4,851 miles, he pays $30 per annum or 79-100 of a cent per mile; one residing at Morrisania, by the same mode of computation, will pass over 6,260 miles, he pays $37, or 60-100 of a cent per mile,—and this over a railroad costing, by reason of the tunneling and bridging, more than three hundred thousand dollars a mile!

It is an established and universally admitted fact, that the charge for transporting passengers on railroads of average cost, cannot, without actual loss, be placed below two cents a mile; and that compensation can never make them a profitable investment of money; some roads in the West, of cheap cost, and on the great lines of travel, may place the fare as low as two and a quarter cents and make dividends, but in our State, so uneven in its surface and full of impediments to the structure of railroads, it will, probably, ere long be demonstrated that a fare of three cents per mile, for trains going twenty miles per hour and upwards, must be established.

If the passengers in the trains above specified had all paid at the rate of two cents a mile, the receipts for the month would have been $7,761 06, or an increase for the year of $39,405 60; if the fare were two and a half cents, *the lowest paying point*, even on a cheap road, the annual difference would be $62,686 84.

From these premises—and they may be relied upon for accuracy—it results that the system of commutation must be *abolished*, or the annual charge be increased. Nor should one further fact in relation to the subject be omitted;—the calculation is based upon the commuter's passing over the road but twice each day, whereas many of them do so four times; and more or less of them are present in every train.

It is not doubted, however, that a schedule of fares may be arranged satisfactory to all parties; the interests of the road and of the commuters are reciprocal; the one is desirous of furnishing the means of transit to and from the City, at the *lowest possible* paying price, the other requires the advantages derived from it, not only in reference to personal accommodation, but as an indispensable element in the future expansion and value of the beautiful villages on the margin of the road in Westchester County. Hence it is only necessary to approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, to secure results beneficial to all.

In looking to the future for revenue, it is proper to notice the fact that the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad is completed and in use, as far westward as Waterbury, Connecticut, and that the next link will connect it with the Harlem Road, at or near Croton Falls; this will open a new and convenient route to the City to a large population immediately on the line, or adjacent to the former road; overtures in relation to the subject have already been made, and it is more than probable that the year 1856 will see the work accomplished.

DIVIDENDS.

In estimating for these, sixty-five per cent. of the receipts is deducted for transportation expenses for next year, from a conviction that a less sum would prove fallacious, and inevitably lead to new disappointments. This unusual charge upon the earnings of the road arises from the fact that its business in the City, instead of being limited to one or two points, is distributed among six, viz.: Forty-second-street, Thirty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Broome-street, corner of the Bowery; Centre, corner White-street, and Tryon-row—to which must be added the freight terminus at Port Morris, in Westchester County. At each of these stations, employés, more or less numerous, must be maintained, adding greatly to what, under other and usual circumstances, would be the annual expenditure. If the business can be concentrated, the transportation expenses may be reduced to 55 per cent. or thereabout, to which end some important suggestions are hereinafter made.

Estimated receipts from Oct. 1, 1854, to Sept. 30, 1855		$1,200,000
From Oct. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856, 3 months		300,000
Total		$1,500,000
Deduct transportation expenses, 65 per cent		975,000
Total		$525,000
All the first mortgage bonds of $3,000,000 not being issued, for the half year's interest due 1st of May next, is estimated	$100,000	
Eight months' interest on $3,000,000, all being out, to 1st of January, 1856	140,000	
Half year's interest on $1,000,000, second mortgage bonds, to be issued	35,000	
Interest on Albany Extension Bonds, not redeemed, estimated at	12,000	
To retire fraudulent issue by Alex. Kyle of Preferred Stock	50,000	
		$347,000
		$178,000
Eight per cent. dividend on Preferred Stock $1,500,000, 1st July and 1st January		120,000
Surplus		$58,000

It will be remarked that no allowance is made for interest on the floating debt, or for extraordinary expenditures; it has been omitted because the sale of the residue of the first mortgage bonds, and the whole issue on the second mortgage, $1,000,000, will extinguish the floating debt, and meet these contingencies, while it is not expected that the latter object will be effected in time to bring into the year's interest more than will arise from the sale of one-half of them.

The above estimate shows that the earning of 19 per cent. on the Preferred Stock (which at the end of the year should have been paid) is barely possible, and that a small error in estimating receipts or disbursements would defeat it, and make a dividend for but a year, or 8 per cent., the proper course.*

For the following year the increased receipts will warrant the reduction of transportation expenses to 60 per cent., as these receipts are based upon the existing power of the road, and contemplate no enlargement of the rolling stock or furniture.

Estimated receipts for year ending 31st December, 1856		$1,500,000
Deduct transportation expenses 60 per cent		900,000
Total		$600,000
Interest on $4,000,000, first and second mortgage bonds	$280,000	
Interest on Albany extension certificates, possibly still out	12,000	
Eight per cent. dividend on Preferred Stock, $1,500,000	120,000	
Four per cent. interest on old stock then estimated at $4,500,000	180,000	
		592,000
Surplus		$8,000

Observe, the above dividend is made on old stock, $4,500,000, when in fact there is actually issued but $4,216,050, leaving a margin of $283,950 yet to be sold to meet the finishing of the road—should other means fail—the possible loss on assets [illegible] before referred to, and all other contingencies.

To make the surplus or unissued old stock available, and extricate the Harlem Railroad Company from all the depressing difficulties under which for a series of years it has suffered, and which yet press upon and paralyze the best efforts of its officers—the following suggestion is made to the holders of the old stock, as the readiest, and perhaps, the only mode of rescuing their investments from the great loss consequent upon deferred, small, and uncertain dividends:

However desirable such a stock may be for temporary purposes of speculation merely, ranging as it has done between seven per cent. and par, it will not be denied that it furnishes no reliable basis on which a testator can place the future education and support of those for whom duty and affection would provide. It has not now, and never had, any stability in the market on which prudence could repose. If any reasonable sacrifice can give it that character, the permanent interests of all concerned would seem to demand it.

To this end let a law be passed at the approaching session of the Legislature, reducing the nominal value of such old stock *forty per cent.*; in other words, let every share thereafter represent thirty, instead of fifty, dollars; this would reduce the capital of such old stock from $4,500,000 to $2,700,000, and make it a reliable 7 per cent. stock, and, as a corollary, *worth par in the market.*

It is thought that if this proposition were carried into effect, the aggregate loss upon investments in the hands of present holders, would not be very large, as much of it has been purchased by them at 60 per cent. or less, while not a few would reap an immediate profit. This City furnishes numerous precedents of similar action, all of which have resulted beneficially to the several corporations adopting it.

But there is another view of the subject quite as important to the interest of the stockholders, namely, the early consolidation of its business to a single point in this City. The second issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 must be negotiated to fund the floating debt; these are secured among other things, by a mortgage on all the real estate owned by the Company in this City, thus placing an almost insuperable impediment in the way of sales of any portion of it, because each lot is encumbered, not for its relative part of the debt, but for the whole of it.

The Common Council of the City has just passed a joint resolution requiring this company to discontinue the use of steam below Forty-second-street, within eighteen months, based upon the petition of individuals, speculators in real estate on Murray Hill, purchased and improved by them *subsequent* to the erection of the company's engine-house and shops at Thirty-second-street, alleging that the smoke from these, and the locomotives employed, is offensive, and likely to impair their (anticipated!) profits. The compact made with the predecessors of the present Common Council, whereby it was verbally agreed and understood that the erections and business of this company at Thirty-second-street should remain undisturbed if it would arch the deep cutting between Thirty-fourth and Forty-first-streets, and throw twenty feet off the front of its lots to widen the Fourth-avenue (and which has been in good faith done, at a cost of more than a hundred thousand dollars!) is by such resolution repudiated and avoided. We need not remark upon this breach of faith, nor assign the *causes* which we suppose to have produced it. There are also indications that our depot at Twenty-sixth-street cannot be considered as held by any safe tenure for a long period.

From these facts it is assumed that a removal must be made, and the large expenditure consequent upon the erection of engine house, and extensive depôt buildings at Forty-second-street provided for—it follows, that the Company's grounds so to be vacated, should by sale furnish the money for that purpose. If, therefore, the par value of the old stock be reduced in the sum suggested, and its effect be to make the shares worth $30 each in the market, it would give the company the power to issue a million of its reserved stock to retire the second mortgage bonds, and thereby disencumber its City real estate, enable it to make sales and retrench the expenditure growing out of its numerous terminal.

To enable the stockholders to adopt this measure and save a year of time, the Board will endeavor to procure the enactment of the necessary law at the approaching session of the Legislature, with a section added requiring it to be submitted to a vote of the holders of the old stock, at their annual meeting in May next, and making it a condition precedent that it shall receive an affirmative vote from a majority of such stockholders, before it goes into effect.

Appended are two reports from the engineer, the one marked A showing the work lately put under contract, and now mostly finished; the other marked B giving a detailed statement of that remaining to be done to place the road in a condition to meet the wants of its increasing traffic and travel, and justify the closing of "Construction Account."

Every effort has been made to condense this Report to the smallest compass consistent with the object in view, namely, to give the stockholders a perfectly open and truthful view of the situation of their property;—it is hoped that all will read it, in the belief that none can rise from its perusal without a thorough conviction of the perfect security of its bonds, and the ready process through which its stock may be made a dividend-paying and favorite investment.

In conclusion, the Board expresses a hope that the stockholders will personally attend the next election of Directors, so well to assure the choice of efficient men as to determine wisely the question of a reduction of capital, thereby avoiding the danger of granting proxies, solicited as they generally are, from personal motives, and to promote particular rather than general interests. These duties belong exclusively to the stockholders; and if faithfully discharged, will speedily dissipate all doubt of the ultimate success of "The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company."

By order of the Board.
NICHOLAS DEAN, President.
HENRY S. BLATCHFORD, Vice President.
JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

* Including neither sum of $23,[illegible], made up of interest items paid last year, and which should have appeared in the annual statement, but was omitted by direction of Mr. Robert Schuyler, with the same secrecy as in the case before mentioned.

* In this, as in all other cases, the worst view has been taken, and the writer believes, that if errors have been committed in the estimates, it will be found in the end that they are on the right side, and that the results will be in favor of rather than against the road.

Message of the President of the United States,

Communicating a Report of the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General, respecting sites for Court-houses and Post-offices in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston.

JAN. 25, 1855.—Read, referred to the Committee on the Post-offices and Post-roads, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General, together with accompanying documents, communicating what has been done in execution of the act of Congress, of August 2, 1854, entitled "An act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of the United States in the district of Massachusetts, and in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia."

I have deemed it best, under the circumstances, not to enter into any contracts for the purchase of sites, but to submit all proposals made in response to public advertisement for several weeks in the principal newspapers in each of the cities designated, to Congress, for such action as it may deem proper to take in fulfillment of the original design of the before-mentioned act.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1855.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1854.

SIR: On the 2d of August last, Congress passed an act to provide accommodation for the United States Courts at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, the second section of which is as follows:

"SEC. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for buildings to be used as court-houses and post-offices in the cities of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia; and that he prepare and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the same, together with any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites, which contract or contracts shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress."

With a view to the execution of this act, you deemed it proper to invite proposals of sites, which was accordingly done, by public advertisement, for some weeks, in the principal newspapers in each of those cities; and we now have the honor to lay before you the accompanying schedules of the offers received, showing by whom made, where situated, the superficial extent and price of each.

We also submit a map or plan of each city, on which the sites are indicated by numbers corresponding with the numbers of the proposals.

After the receipt of these proposals, you thought it advisable that we should visit those cities, and, in conjunction with the Postmasters and Marshals and other officers of the Courts, personally inspect the premises in order to a more satisfactory ascertainment of their suitableness for the purposes intended, and the real value of the property offered.

We therefore proceeded to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, and viewed each of the proposed locations, with reference to the convenience of the public as well as the interest of the Government.

These jointly demand that the Post-offices as well as the United States Courts should be located near to, though not necessarily in, the midst of the business portions of the cities, near the centre of population, and at points easy of access, and with an eye to any future changes which may be made in these respects. These requisites would necessarily restrict the selections of sites to those portions of the cities most highly improved; and it was anticipated, therefore, that the cost of the same, in the three principal cities of the Union, would be very considerable; but it was found to be so great that we are induced to recommend that no contracts be entered into for the purchase of sites, but that the results which have been obtained be submitted to Congress for such appropriations as it may, in its wisdom, see proper to make in fulfillment of its original designs.

It is suggested that the interests of the United States may be best consulted by the appropriation of such specific sum for the purchase of a suitable lot, and the erection of appropriate buildings thereon, in each of the cities in question, as Congress may deem reasonable and proper, with a proviso that the cost of the lot and buildings shall in no case exceed the amount of the appropriation for that purpose.

It is also recommended that the buildings be erected under the supervision of a competent architect or superintendent, and that they be of brick and fire-proof, plainly and substantially finished, great regard being had in all respects to their durability and utility.

The construction of public buildings at other and minor points for these and like purposes, has been repeatedly authorized by Congress, and the necessity for them in these great cities is still more apparent.

The present accommodations for the United States Courts are unsuitable and insufficient; and, although the rents are very large and constantly increasing, it is not possible to procure, on lease, such buildings as the public interests require.

The great inconvenience attending the Post-Office in Philadelphia have long been a cause of serious complaint, the rooms now occupied being entirely too small and entirely unsuited for the large and increasing business done at that office.

In New-York, the Building used for a Post-Office is, in many respects wholly unfitted for the purpose; and in Boston, where there is also a very large distribution, the rooms now occupied as the Post-Office are quite too small, besides being so badly lighted as to require the use of gas in the day time.

We have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
ROBERT McCLELLAND, Secretary of the Interior.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.
To the PRESIDENT.

Schedule of Proposals for a Site for a Court-House and Post-Office in the City of Philadelphia.

No. 1. By Charles J. Ashmead: Lot on Fifth-street, between Spruce and Walnut-streets, 66 by 196 feet, containing about 13,000 square feet, for	$65,000 00
No. 2. By N. Le Brun: Lot, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, 105 feet on Walnut-street, and 244 feet on Library-street, 25,620 square feet, for	25,000 00
No. 3. By Pierce Butler: Northwest corner of Chestnut and Eighth-streets, 174 feet on Chestnut-street, 173 feet 4 inches on Eighth-street, and 174 feet on Grape-street, containing 30,160 square feet, for	268,000 00
No. 4. By Lewis Bremer and D. E. Breinig, Executive Committee of German Church, southeast corner Fourth and Cherry-streets, front on Fourth-street 104 feet, Cherry-street 66 feet, thence south 46 feet 3 inches, east 6 feet, south 25 feet 7 inches, west 3 feet, south 121 feet—10,147¾ square feet, for	150,000 00
No. 5. By Henry G. Freeman: Walnut-street Theatre, northeast corner of Walnut and Ninth-streets, 96 feet 6 inches on Walnut-street and 140 feet on Ninth-street, containing about 13,510 square feet, for $7 77 per foot, or	104,973 70
Also, a lot adjoining the above, on the east, 25 feet on Walnut-street, 142 feet 6 inches, containing 3,567 square feet, for $7 21 per foot, or	25,220 97
No. 6. By John Rice, for Joseph Swift and others: Lot northwest corner Chestnut and Sixth-streets, 156 feet 2 inches on Chestnut-street and 150 feet on Sixth-street, containing 29,437 square feet, for $11 52 per foot, (see substitute for this at the end,) or	339,094 24
No. 7. By C. Macalester: Lot southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut-streets, 123 feet on Walnut-street and 156 feet on Sixth-street, containing 21,666 square feet, for	200,000 00
No. 8. By C. Macalester: Lot southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut-streets, 123 feet on Walnut-street and 116 feet on Sixth-street, containing 16,030 square feet, for	165,000 00
No. 9. By C. Mitchell: Lot southwest corner Fourth and Chestnut-streets, 111 feet on Chestnut-street and 151 feet on Fourth-street, containing 16,300 square feet, for	450,000 00
No. 10. By Bank of Pennsylvania: Lot fronting 62 feet on Second-street and 295 feet on Lodge-street, containing 21,371 square feet, for	250,000 00
No. 11. By J. B. Mitchell: Lot 25 feet on Chestnut-street, between Eighth and Ninth-streets, depth 178 feet, containing about 4,450 square feet, for	75,000 00
No. 12. By Lloyd W. Bickley: Lot south side Walnut-street, corner, 191 feet west, Fourth-street, 78 feet on Walnut-street, and running back 148 feet, about 11,554 square feet, (three large three-story brick Houses on this lot,) for	98,159 50
No. 13. By D. F. Gordon: Lot northwest corner Fifth and Prune-streets, 125 feet on Fifth-street, and about 132 feet on Prune-street, containing 16,500 square feet. Price not stated.	
No. 14. By J. M. Scott: Lot at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Ninth-streets, 23 feet on Chestnut and 146 feet on Ninth-street, containing about 3,358 square feet, for	50,000 00
No. 15. By Alfred M. Herkness: Lot southeast corner of George and Ninth-streets, 85 feet on Ninth and 91½ on George-street, containing about 8,082 square feet	91,021 00
No. 16. By N. Le Brun: Block, bounded by Chestnut-street, Library-street, and Fourth and Fifth-streets:	
Plan No. 1, 19,972 square feet	$290,000 00
Plan No. 2, 25,366 square feet	317,000 00
Plan No. 3, 29,706 square feet	320,766 00
Plan No. 4, 37,712 square feet	433,086 00
Plan No. 5, 17,983 square feet	189,710 10
No. 17. By Samuel J. Randall: Lot 174 feet on Washington-square and 126 feet on Walnut-street, 21,924 square feet, for	207,180 80
No. 18. By Samuel J. Randall: Offers, if the Government desires, from 25 to 50 feet on Chestnut-street, in addition to that described in proposal No. 17, and on the same terms.	
No. 19. By William Deal, R. C. Mitchell, and O. W. Leslie: Lot on west side of Fourth-street and north side Library-street, adjoining the Custom-House property on the east, 10,614 square feet, for	197,000 00
No. 20. By N. Le Brun: Block bounded by Walnut, Library, and Fourth and Fifth-streets.	
Lot No. 1, 20,500 square feet, for	240,013 00
Lot No. 2, 25,366 square feet, for	292,210 22
Lot No. 3, 29,706 square feet, for	320,766 00
Lot No. 4, 38,712 square feet, for	433,574 40
Lot No. 5, 17,983 square feet, for	189,710 10
Lot No. 6, 12,124 square feet, for	Not stated.
No. 21. By W. L. Scaffer: Lot northwest corner of Second and Lodge-streets, 42 feet on Second-street and 200 feet on Lodge-street, 8,210 square feet, for	110,000 00
No. 22. By George N. Barber: Lot southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut-streets, including all the property between the custom-house and Fifth street, and between Chestnut and Library-streets. Neither contents nor price stated.	
No. 23. Isaac B. Parker: Lot 147 feet on south side of Chestnut-street, between S. Eighth and S. Ninth-streets, and extending back 146 feet 10 inches; about 21,350 square feet, for	280,504 25
Also, a lot 66 feet on S. Ninth-street, and 237 feet on George-street, about 16,116 square feet, for	118,509 94
No. 24. By N. Le Brun: Lot on southeast corner of Locust and Juniper-streets, 125 feet on Locust and 200 feet on Juniper-street; 25,000 square feet, for	100,000 00
Also, the lot on southwest corner of Locust and Thirteenth-streets, 125 feet on Locust and 200 feet on Thirteenth-street; 25,000 square feet, for	150,000 00
Or will sell the whole of the above two lots for	250,000 00

Reserving all the mantel-pieces of foreign marbles, together with the hot-houses, green-houses, and exotic plants. The main building is 112 feet on Locust-street; the offices extend the entire distance back on Thirteenth-street to Howard-street; the coach houses, stables, and other buildings, extend on Howard-street about 125 feet. The remainder of the square is inclosed by a substantial stone wall. The dwelling and all offices, with coach-houses and stables, are covered with a metallic roof, and are fire-proof. There are several fire-proof safes built in the walls. All the walls in and about the place are of immense thickness, which, if not required by the government, I will take, and make a deduction of *five thousand dollars* from the price.

No. 25. By Robert Patterson: offers precisely the same premises offered by N. Le Brun in No. 24, and upon the same terms and conditions throughout.

Substitute for No. 6.—By John Rice, for Swift and others: If the corner lot, 24 feet by 80 feet, is deducted, the amount of bid will be reduced $60,000. If the Western lot, known as the Bolivar House, 28 by 75 feet, is deducted, a still further deduction can be made of $35,000.

Schedule of Proposals for a Site for a Court-House and Post-Office in the City of New-York.

No. 1. By Isaac Young, Treasurer of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church: The building and grounds now occupied by the Post-Office, bounded by 184 feet 8 inches on Nassau-street, 101 feet 8 inches on Cedar-street, 115 feet 9 inches on Liberty-street, and by about 174 feet on the northeasterly side, containing about 20,250 square feet, for	$320,000 00
No. 2. By Martin E. Thompson: Property known as the Clinton Hotel, having a front of 50 feet on Beekman-street, with a depth of 104 feet, containing 5,200 square feet, for	150,000 00
No. 3. By N. Hill Fowler: A lot having 186 feet 1 inch on Nassau-street, 144 feet 8 inches on Beekman-street, 190 feet 1 inch on Park-row, and 59 feet 10 inches on street, containing about 26,000 11-12 square feet, for	300,125 00
No. 4. By Baker & Weeks and Martin E. Thompson: Lot 151 feet deep, extending through from Chambers to Reade-streets, having a front on each of 125 feet, containing about 18,875 square feet, for	400,150 00
No. 5. By James B. Glentworth: A lot fronting 60 feet on Broadway, and 124 feet 2 inches on Reade-street, containing about 23,000 square feet, for	350,000 00
No. 6. By Porter McCarty and Thomas S. Gibbs: Gothic Hall, formerly Masonic Hall, on lot on boundary between Pearl and Duane-streets, fronts 50 feet on Broadway, depth 125 feet, rear breadth 126 feet in all, 7,500 square feet; offers to rent for $1 60 per square foot per annum.	
No. 7. By Chauncey Bernard: Lot on Broadway, between Anthony and Leonard-streets, containing 16,000 feet, for	300,000 00
No. 8. Also, a lot extending from Anthony to Leonard-street, midway between Broadway and Church-street, containing 19,700 square feet, for	235,000 00
No. 9. By Mortimer Livingston: Lot fronting 200 feet on Church-street, 100 feet on Anthony-street, and 100 feet on Leonard-street—20,000 square feet, for	180,000 00
No. 10. By Asher Kursheal: Lot 194 feet deep, extending from Lispenard to Walker-street, with a front of 250 feet on each, containing about 50,000 square feet, for	500,000 00
No. 11. By J. B. Glentworth: Lot fronting 50 feet on Broadway and 150 feet on White-street, about 7,500 square feet, for	260,000 00
No. 12. By J. B. Glentworth: Lot fronting 100 feet 5 inches on Broadway, depth 196 feet, bounded by Bond-street on one side and Great Jones-street on the other, about 20,000 square feet, for	400,000 00
No. 13. By J. B. Glentworth: Lot fronting about 100 feet on Fourteenth-street, 2[illegible] feet on University-place, 100 feet on Thirteenth-street, containing about 20,000 square feet, for	350,000 00
No. 14. By J. B. Glentworth: Lot fronting 203 feet 3 inches on Broadway, 212 feet 1 inches on Twenty-third-street, and 201 feet 4 inches on Twenty-fourth-street, about 53,650 square feet, for	405,000 00
No. 15. By Bagsley & Raynor and Fowler & Franklyn, Agents: Lot 200 feet on Broadway, 197 feet 6 inches on Sixth-avenue, 100 feet on Thirty-third-street, and 92 feet on Thirty-second-street, about 25,000 square feet, for	220,000 00

Schedule of Proposals for a site for a Court-House and Post-Office in the City of Boston.

No. 1. By the city of Boston: The granite Court-house in Court-square, on Court-street, near the head of State-street, 14,450 square feet, for	$400,000 00
No. 2. By Charles McIntyre: For Court-house alone, Massachusetts Block, being part of an estate, bounded by Washington-street, Court-square and Williams' Court, 7,664 square feet, for	150,000 00
Or the whole estate, from Washington-street to Court-square, being 89 feet on Washington-street, (9 feet being incumbered,) 209 feet on Williams' Court, 60 feet on Court-square, (part of the estate being on lease for two years,) containing 14,189 square feet for	333,441 00
No. 3. By Selden Crockett: The Bromfield House estate 10,070 square feet, for	95,000 00
No. 4. By Joseph Coolidge: An estate 96 feet 7 inches on Bowdoin-square, 96 feet 6 inches on the rear, 216 feet 8 inches on the northwest, and 202 feet 6 inches on the southeast boundary, 20,201 square feet, for	101,505 00
Also, an adjoining lot, 1,611 square feet, for	11,817 00
No. 5. By Liberty-square Warehouse Company: Their estate bounded by Milk-street, Batterymarch-street, Liberty-square, and Kilby-street, containing 17,371 square feet, for	340,000 00
No. 6. By William Foster Otis: His wharf lot and flats, at the end of D, on C street, at the extremity of Mt. Vernon-street, about 40,000 square feet, for	18,000 00
No. 7. By George W. Lyman: A lot at the corner of Summer and Hawley at cost, 27,000 square feet, for	180,000 00

Bellevue Hospital.

From the American Medical Gazette, Feb.

The N. Y. DAILY TIMES, and other public presses, are calling loudly on the Governors of the Almshouse for a thorough "overhauling" of the administration of this "rotten" concern, being moved thereto by *one*, among the many cruel wrongs of the poor, which has been brought to light by the Coroner and his Jury. We have published many similar cases, and even far worse proofs of the trifling with human life, which has resulted from the want of a Medical head to that Hospital. But all reform is hopeless there, for the patients are "only paupers, for whom nobody cares."

The reorganization of that Hospital in 1848, by the Governors of the Almshouse, consisted in the abolition of the office of Resident Physician, and the substitution of a secular Warden, who became the head of the Hospital. One of the Governors, elected by the people, was by his colleagues *promoted* to this office of Warden, with the view to get rid of him in their own Board—his qualifications for the post being his experience in *keeping a grog-shop!* The medical treatment of the 700 patients was committed to a dozen ambitious doctors, who were so anxious to *learn* their profession by practising upon the poor, that they offered to take charge of the sick *gratuitously* for the consideration of being dubbed "Hospital Physicians and Surgeons," a distinction which no one among them had been able to reach. More than half of them have already resigned, including those best qualified, while others have crowded into their places. They divide themselves into groups, and visit the Hospital daily for an hour or more—the rest of the day and night their duties being performed by the young doctors, formerly called assistants, but now dubbed House Physicians or Surgeons, who reside on the premises. But neither they nor the Medical Board have any medical head, or physician in chief, but all are under the aforesaid Warden, one of whose duties is *to "classify the patients,"* and otherwise govern this *remedial institution*, which, in the nature of things, requires a competent medical head, adequate to any emergency involving the lives of the inmates.

With the new and anomalous organization, new and unheard of rules were obtained from the Board of Governors by the new doctors, one of which allowed surgical operations involving limb and life to be decided upon by *any two* of the surgeons, without the assent of the Consulting Surgeons, who accordingly were got out of the way, along with the Resident Physician, these officers having in all other hospitals a veto upon any operation.

Another new rule was to exclude all "incurable diseases" from the Hospital, and send such to Blackwell's Island to die, thus excluding this large portion of the mortality from the Reports. By this device they expected to show a diminished mortality in the Hospital as compared with former years, by shutting out the incurables, which they knew had all been charged to their predecessors.

It was under this new rule that the poor man named in the Coroner's inquest was sent off to die at Blackwell's Island; and had he lingered a few days instead of dying in a few minutes, the case would never have seen the light, for there have been hundreds like it.

Strange to say, however, the device of this new rule was a failure; for notwithstanding the "incurables" are not admitted, the per centage of mortality since has been greater than ever before in the history of the Hospital, so many of the "curables" being found "incurable!" All this we have heretofore taken occasion to show by figures in former numbers of this Journal. The fault is in the system; the reorganization was a fraud perpetrated upon the Governors and their Committee of two lawyers, who were afraid to visit the Hospital because of the Cholera; and were imposed upon by the misrepresentations of those personally interested in the change. The Governors were all "Know-Nothings" in reference to the complicated responsibilities of a great Hospital, and always will be until medical men are associated in their Board, and hence they were victimized.

The fault, we repeat it, is in the system, or rather want of system, which characterizes the present organization, adopted as it was against the earnest remonstrance of all the gentlemen who ever had experience as Resident Physicians there. Such men as Drs. VACHE, OGDEN, and ISAAC WOOD, testified that the inmates of that Hospital could not be safe without a Resident Physician at its head. The Governors had before them the written opinion of Drs. STEVENS, MOTT, MANLY and FRANCIS, then the Consulting Physicians and Surgeons, adverse to any change, and declaring that a Resident Physician of knowledge and experience was indispensable to the success of the Hospital; and though these gentlemen were afterwards induced to withdraw this document, and allow the reorganization to proceed, yet even they have repented of it ever since. And the present filthy and loathsome condition of the Hospital, physically and morally, has become matter of notoriety. The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is doing a good work in exposing its rottenness to the public gaze, and calling for an "overhauling." Nothing will avail but an entire overthrow of the present system, and the reëstablishment of a medical head, to whom all others shall be subordinate. Now that the Hospital has degenerated to a condition worse than 1846-7, when the whole City was aroused to correct its abuses and protect its wretched inmates, it is full time that radical reformation should begin.

Later from Texas—The Pacific Railroad Again.

The steamer *Charles Morgan* arrived at New-Orleans on the 23d inst., from Galveston. The following items are from the Galveston *Times*, of the 21st inst.:

"The *Cherokee Sentinel* has received information from the Tyler *Telegraph* with regard to the Pacific Company, and the meeting at Montgomery, Ala., which we hear for the first time. That paper says ROBERT J. WALKER was elected President; also a competent Board of Directors—an efficient corps of engineers were selected; and, in a word, if the intelligence be true, everything is favorable to the construction of this great and important work.

"The contractors design depositing $300,000 in gold and silver, or make a tender of it, build the first fifty miles, and claim all the rights and immunities under the Pacific Railroad charter.

"We presume that there will be no difficulty if Messrs. WALKER & Co. deposit, under a new contract, the $300,000 in gold or silver. The project as it now stands, however, we are under the impression, is a total failure."

The Galveston *News*, of the 20th, has the following:

"The draining-house on the Low Wood Plantation of Messrs. R. & D. Mills, took fire night before last, (Thursday night,) and was entirely consumed, together with 500 to 600 hogsheads of sugar, and 1,200 barrels of molasses, the whole of which we learn is a total loss. The fire, we understand, was accidental. The sugar mill, machinery, &c., is in a separate building, and was not injured. This is one of the heaviest losses by fire we have ever had to record in our State."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1855.

J. B. LOVELL, Easton, Pa., is agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

Notice to Our Country Subscribers.

We would suggest to those contemplating subscribing to the TIMES, that they should remit either a draft on some house in this City, or a check on any Bank that may be most convenient.

The above is respectfully urged, on account of the frequent and repeated losses sustained by those remitting money. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Congressional.

The French Spoliation bill was read a second time in the Senate yesterday, after a slight oppositition from Mr. DAWSON. The joint resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence in procuring the passage of the law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Indian War of 1791 and the following years, and to the widows of the deceased soldiers of those wars, were presented by Senator SEWARD and referred to the Committee on Pensions. The Army Appropriation bill was considered again, and the subject was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, disapproving and declaring null and void the acts of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating the Minnesota and Western Louisiana, and Minnesota, St. Paul's, Mississippi and Lake Superior, Puget's Sound and the South Pacific Railroad Companies—all approved of in March, 1853. The Subterranean Telegraph bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and after striking out the enacting clause it was laid aside for further action.

Missionary Work.

Albany seems to be missionary ground just now. The Know-Nothing Councils (of the thumb-screw order,) throughout the State have appointed agents—one from each Assembly district—with orders to go to Albany and watch the members of the Legislature, and see to it that they vote against the reelection of Senator SEWARD. The arrivals, we hear, have already commenced. Various members are already attended by their guardians, who take good care to note their goings out and their comings in, who read them daily lessons on their legislative duties, and convey with due emphasis the warnings and menaces of the "Councils" at home if they venture to act upon their own convictions of duty, instead of the secret decrees ordained for their guidance and direction. Of course the only Know-Nothings engaged in this movement are those who have joined the Order for political objects,—the *Silver Grays*, who found their vocation utterly ruined by the Nebraska bill and the public indignation which that gigantic stride of the Slave power awakened, and who continue the same business under a new name. The great body of those sincerely and honestly enlisted in the "American" movement, will be quite as much astonished to find themselves the unconscious tools of the *Pro-Slavery* crusade, as if they had been innocently forced into doing the work of the Pope himself. *Their* position on this subject is indicated by the following resolution already published in the TIMES, among those adopted at the State Council of Know-Nothings held at Schenectady on the 10th of January last:

Resolved, That Slavery, like Popery, is a moral, social and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freemen; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we cannot as Americans consent to the admission to the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognizes human bondage.

It is not easy to believe that men who adhere to the principles thus set forth, will consciously lend themselves to the repudiation by the State of New-York of the man who has stood up so nobly and so boldly in their defence.

If one could get rid of the sense of humiliation inseparable from this attempt to dragoon, by personal discipline, individual members of the Legislature into a particular course of conduct, there would be something exceedingly comical in the spectacle. It must be a great convenience for members thus to have their work done for them:—could they not prevail on their volunteer attendants to pay their *board bills* also!

But *books*, as well as live missionaries, are sent to Albany for the legislative enlightment. We understand that within the past two or three days a thick *novel* has been gratuitously distributed among the members, designed to illustrate the awful ravages of Jesuitism in the United States. The story is that the chief of the Jesuits, being expelled from Italy by the revolution of 1848, came to America to bring that great country under Jesuit sway; and the three men through whose agency this great feat was to be accomplished, were Woolsey, (SEWARD) Fouché (WEED,) and Love-black, (GREELEY,) who are said to have signed and sealed the contract—made the whole country over bodily to the Jesuits, and to have secured the election of General TAYLOR as their reward. This is the upshot of this portentous book, so far as its political revelations are concerned. If it is designed to pass for a statement of *facts*, all it lacks is proof and plausibility. If it is intended for mere fiction, it is excessively bungling and awkward. There is a love story connected with it,—or rather the love story seems to be the main part of the book, and the political disclosures are an interjected afterthought. If members can survive the stupidity of the book, they need not fear its arguments.

Our Know-Nothing friends, in all these maneuvres, seem to forget that the members of our State Legislature are grown men—supposed to be capable of thinking for themselves and of forming their own opinions upon matters involving their public duties. Such tricks as those by which they are endeavoring to control their action, might have an effect upon children—but they are insulting to the common sense of men placed in responsible and laborious public stations. They will need something more cogent than a flashy novel to induce them to throw overboard all their political principles and associations, and to act under the dictation of men appointed in secret councils to watch and control their conduct.

The Governors in Town.

Flags flying from the City Hall yesterday indicated the presence of important dignitaries. Governors CLARK and PRICE, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, and other officers of the Governments of New-York and New-Jersey, visited the Brooklyn side of the East River, the Jersey City side of the North River, and other points in the vicinity of the City, with a view of ascertaining the extent of the encroachments upon the Harbor. There was a goodly company. The party enjoyed themselves,—although the day was cold, and although opinions were divided in reference to the degree of credence which it is proper to attach to the representations of parties interested in the subject. The Brooklyn people, while they claim an equal right with the merchants of New-York in extending piers and wharves into the channel, at the same time deny that they have encroached upon the water limits to any injurious extent. The Jersey City folk, when interrogated, with due solemnity shake their heads and hold up their hands in horror at the thought that they could act so badly. The citizens on this Island, on the other hand, hold that piers have been extended only in cases where enlarged accommodations were demanded by the exigencies of Commerce; but that the extensions into the channels of the North and East Rivers do not stand in the way of vessels which come up to the port. They are rather an accommodation. It is for the purpose of reconciling the conflicting statements of the gentlemen who will quarrel over this subject, that the dignitaries of State and Legislative Committees have visited the City. There were no particular results from the observations undertaken by the party yesterday. Another day—perhaps two days—will be required to see all that is to be seen, or to hear much that will need to be heard. The Chamber of Commerce of this City, represented by a prominent member or two, undertakes the work of pointing out to the two Governors the peculiar features of the shores on both sides of the two rivers. New-York Island will be examined to-day.

Should the Governors accept the invitation extended to them by the Commissioners of Emigration to visit the "Institutions," their stay will probably be extended during the greater portion of the week. Governor DUTTON, of Connecticut, is also expected in the City. When his arrival is announced, the presence of three Governors at once will be an event so extraordinary as to engender serious surmises in regard to the very numerous troops of friends who will throng about and bore them.

The Ten Governors and Bellevue Hospital.

The Almshouse Governors, *it seems*, are determined to reform Bellevue Hospital. They do not indeed make any one else than the Warden head of the Hospital; but they recommend that hereafter, beef-steaks and mutton-chops be used instead of chickens, for the diet of patients. This is highly important and should not be forgotten in the multitude of reforms which mark this Winter as an era in the City's sanitary history. Whether the change is proposed from motives of economy or from conviction that mutton-chop tea is better than chicken tea for convalescents, we are not informed by the luminous report of the Committee, which we published in Wednesday's TIMES among the proceedings of the Board.

The Committee say that they "see nothing unusual" or inhuman in the transfer of JOHN HANLON, whose death was made the subject of "Crowner's 'quest." "Nothing unusual" we very much fear it was; for such "transfers," it would seem from the rule adopted by the Governors, are not only tolerated but made matters of regulation whenever patients are pronounced "incurable." The Committee further see, reads the report, "no inhumanity perpetrated in this particular case to call forth a censure of a Coroner's Jury, *or a tissue of misrepresentations by the public press*. The steamer *King Philip* is as comfortable a boat for its size and for the use of this Department as can be furnished in this port. It has an upper deck covering the entire length, except the usual opening over the bows of the vessel. The Committee give it as their opinion that HANLON *did not die from the effects of exposure while in transit from the Hospital to Blackwell's*, and in support of this assertion they annex statements made to them by physicians employed in the Hospital."

This is right pleasing to us. But if it had been further asserted touching the accommodations on board the gallant steamer—whether or not the sick man can sit down if he is faint during his "transfer" to the Island; or if so, upon a chair or the floor only, as a witness *testified before the Coroner*,—*if it had reconciled* the facts of the autopsy, the statement of the house surgeons of Bellevue that the patient *was about well—we do not use their words*—when he left the Hospital, and the testimony of others not yet impeached, that he was dead in less than two hours afterward,—we say, if these points had been brought out we should have been still better pleased with it.

The compliment to the Press we appreciate;—"a tissue of misrepresentations" it styles our report and comments on the Coroner's inquest. Yet it made a very bad show of the state of things in Bellevue, and a troop of facts of the same disreputable sort stand ready to confront the Governors and shock the public whenever it shall be shown that the whole truth ought to come out.

The Texas Debt Bill.

This bill, passed by the Senate, has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, with two amendments, one of which requires Texas to relinquish her claim of $3,000,000 upon the United States, for expenses incurred by Texas in defending her border from United States Indians, when a Republic; the other requires the Creditors of Texas to release all claims upon her; and the bill made the order of the day for Tuesday next, 6th February!

It is generally conceded, that some further legislation upon this subject is necessary, or the $5,000,000 United States Bonds retained in the United States Treasury, under the Compromise of 1850, will remain there instead of going to the Creditors, for whose benefit this sum was withheld from Texas, as well as for the protection of the United States against the claims of these creditors. The subject has long been under the consideration of Congress, and as a compromise, the $8,500,000 bill is recommended as a final settlement of the claims of the Revenue Creditors since 1850, which, as we have heretofore shown, amount, with interest. This is a concession by the United States (if the bill be passed), of about $2,000,000, that sum being the difference between the $8,500,000 and the present value of the $5,000,000 bonds, including the interest due, and the premium the bond would command in the market.

We do not consider this concession unadvisable under all the circumstances, including the direct or strongly implied faith of the General Government to see full justice done to the holders of Texas obligations resting on the surrendered revenues of the late Republic. The implication by the United States—at Annexation—in setting aside the public lands of Texas, and pledging them for the payment of the Republic's debt, and afterwards, in 1850, purchasing a portion of the same, by the passage of the Boundary Act, which retained $500,000 in the United States Treasury, and demanded releases of the United States from the creditors in question, together with the circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President, is such that a concession in effecting a compromise of the whole question we deem both justifiable and expedient. Delay can but increase the difficulties and swell a claim upon the Government, which, sooner or later, must be recognized and provided for in full. As our Washington Correspondent yesterday suggested, the practice *of log-rolling* large claims through Congress is somewhat exceptionable, but we are not sure that the country would not rejoice to see this Texas Debt question and the old French Spoliation claim finally settled on any reasonable terms. Both are backed by justice, and the only possible point of difference that ought to delay action, relates to the amount.

Our New Broom Sweeps Cleaner than Ever.

We would like to abstain for a single issue from any puff, direct or indirect, of Mayor WOOD. But we cannot do it and keep our readers posted with the times. Every new day chronicles some new reform—sees the end of some hoary old abuse. The City was *startled out of their staid propriety by the report* on Tuesday that he had driven the bone-boilers out of town—a thing attempted often before now—and taken measures to prevent their reëstablishment during his administration.

Mayor WOOD lives on the East side of the town, in Second-avenue. We fancy that property will go up in that neighborhood. Lots along the route that he takes to reach his office will command a premium. Owners will solicit the favor of a walk by their premises, that the air may be purified and the streets grow clean once more.

Our Hercules cannot always be braining monsters and cleaning stables—we are aware of that. He must *sleep like* other men at *times*, and at times take *breath*. But we would humbly petition that some morning when His Honor is not in haste, he turn down *the first corner below his residence to First*-avenue, and walk its pavement—pause a minute at the corner of Fifth-street, opposite the Police Station—move slowly between Fourth and Fifth, only to see how flourishing is the butchering business, and note what sweet odors go up from the Hide Reception Room,—and below Third, if the morning is foggy, to get a whiff of the fragrance that gushes from the chandleries,—up Second, past where the slaughterers of swine take their own time for trying out the fat, and announce by silent but all-pervading advertisements the moment they begin the job and every moment that it *lasts*,—down Forsyth, where the sidewalks are slippery, but not with ice,—and indeed almost anywhere in that vicinity, that residents of that part of the Seventeenth Ward may find the air again measurably wholesome, the streets decently clean and the gutters empty of blood. While so much is to be gained from a single walk, we trust His Honor will never ride.

A Literary Curiosity.

Several literary productions mark the year 1854 as one never to be forgotten when a future edition of the *Curiosities of Literature* is issued. *Barnum's Autobiography* and *Wikoff's Courtship*—if nothing else had ever occurred to answer the question which we remember to have read, as put by some inquisitive Englishman, "Who reads an American book?"—would answer the querist satisfactorily;—everybody reads these American books and laughs at or pities their authors. But rumors are current that 1855 is to be honored with more books of the same sort; and the literary circles are all agape to know their truth. *On dit*, that another autobiography is coming,—that "JULIA PASTRANA, the Bear Woman," has arranged with an enterprising publisher for the true story of her life as she understands it. She has a large stock of anecdotes of her father, who was a rough, hirsute old fellow, who, when in Wall-street was alwas "speculating for a fall," and once by way of a practical joke hugged a man to death. One would suspect the fair autobiographer of "drawing the long bow" in the chapter that treats of her courtship, but it seems she was once esteemed rather good looking. The patentees of the "hair regenerators" are on the *qui vive*,—for it is said that one chapter is devoted to the ways and means of *securing a peach-like down upon the skin*, and that the secret of the success of the Bearded Lady is laid bare. Early copies of the work have been ordered for publishers abroad, and the Pig-tail, who sells soap and cigars on the corner of Beekman and Park-row, is said to devote all his evenings to a translation of it into the Chinese. It is to be dramatised by a popular play-wright and will be brought out at the National and Metropolitan Theatres. We are not able to affirm the truth of these rumors—we give them for what they are worth.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—COLMAN'S amusing Burletta, the "Blue Devils," was played here last night. The story is of a grumbling Englishman, who, dissatisfied with himself and the world, determines to arrange matters by committing suicide. This intention is frustrated in a happy manner. He finds there is something worth living for beside self—that the making of others happy is in itself a happiness.

There is but one important character—*Megrim*, the grumbler. In the hands of Mr. BURTON grumbling is highly satisfactory, and for curing the blue devils, the dramatic "Blue Devils" may be prescribed as a certain homoeopathic remedy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will positively commence on Monday, the 19th February, with VERDI'S "Rigoletta." Among the artistes engaged for the opening we may mention the names of Signor BORGIONI, the tenor; and ETTARE BARILI, the baritone. It will be the first appearance of these artistes in America; they have both, we are informed, sung in this Opera in Italy. After a short engagement at the Academy they will proceed to Mexico and Lima, where they have been engaged.

The orchestra, under MARETZEK, will consist of fifty performers; and the chorus and *corps de ballet* stronger than on any previous occasion.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Visit of the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey.

Tour of Inspection to the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, and Jersey City—Speeches of Governors Clark, Dutton, Price and Others.

The Committee of Reception assembled pursuant to notification in Parlor No. 41, at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of meeting with due formality Governors CLARK and PRICE, and the other distinguished gentlemen who composed the Committee on Harbor Encroachments. A large number of citizens availed themselves of this favorable opportunity of calling upon and paying their respects to the new Governor, who received them with the greatest degree of courtesy and urbanity.

At 11 o'clock, E. MERIAM, who conducted the arrangements on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, announced that the time had arrived which was fixed upon to proceed on their tour of inspection of the harbor. Accordingly a goodly array of carriages and yellow painted coaches was marshaled and duly occupied, when the cortege proceeded to Fulton Ferry and thence to Brooklyn; arrived there, the procession repaired to the Navy-Yard, where it was received by Commodore BOORMAN and Captain HUDSON. At the entrance was drawn up a double *file of marines, attached to the* receiving ship *North Carolina*, at present stationed in the Navy-Yard basin. The pleasing and soul-stirring notes of "Hail Columbia," played by the Union Band, greeted the ear. The Committee at once went to the southwestern point of the Navy-Yard, where was had a view of the RUGGLES water lots property, and the encroachments which would be made by filling it in, or constructing the contemplated pier, which would completely preclude the possibility of launching a vessel from the Navy-Yard. While thus occupied the *North Carolina* sent forth her thunders of reception, in the shape of two salutes of 17 guns each. The Dry Dock and Engine House were next visited. The vehicles were again called into requisition, and the extensive piers of the Gas Company, D. C. WETMORE, and the Atlantic Dock were severally inspected. The Committee *returned to New-York* and *passed over to Jersey* City, to view the long extension pier of the Jersey Ferry and Transportation Company. Before leaving Hamilton Ferry the party was joined by Governor DUTTON of Connecticut.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the company sat down to an excellent dinner provided at the Astor-House, immediately after which they proceeded to the discussion of business.

Hon. E. BROOKS, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, said: That he was requested by the gentlemen representing the Chamber of Commerce to call the meeting to order. It would have afforded him much more pleasure if some member of that body, representing the great commercial interest of this City, should undertake that duty—but he regretted that sickness prevented some, and pressure of business others from performing that task.

To speak of the commercial interests or benefits *of the port of New-York, before the Executives* of three States, and in the presence in which he stood, would be superfluous. He would only say, that it became the duty of every one to exercise the power he possessed promptly, energetically and effectually. It was the desire of the State of New-York to preserve the commerce of the North River, and of the East River, and of the outlet to the Ocean; and he was confident that it was equally the desire of the sister States to preserve the same interests intact.

In order, he said, that they might have an opportunity of hearing His Excellency's views on the matter, he proposed that Gov. CLARK should preside over the meeting.

Gov. CLARK thanked the meeting for the very high honor conferred on him, in calling upon him to preside over so dignified and influential a body, and *suggested the propriety of forthwith proceeding to* business. Messrs. JAMIESON and SEYMOUR of New-York, and Senator HOXIE of New-Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.

*Gov. PRICE said: That the people of New-Jer*sey value the benefits of this harbor with as keen appreciation as the people of New-York. They feel that they have great and valuable rights to the waters of this bay, and feel an intense interest that the water of Sandy Hook shall not be decreased. New-York has the advantage of New-Jersey. She has built up a commerce to which New-Jersey has much contributed. New-Jersey would, in time to come, take a leading part in the commerce, and in so doing, she would avoid the error into which New-York has fallen, that of interfering with the water privileges, and the great outlet to the ocean, and he felt he but spoke the sentiments of the people of New-Jersey when he said that they would view with pleasure any bill which would prevent any further encroachments. You have taken the initiative, and he felt sure that New-Jersey would follow in doing whatever would tend to preserve the harbor of New-York free from all further inroads on its limits.

Gov. DUTTON then rose and said: It would seem that Connecticut had but a small share of influence in bringing this body together, but she is a State of the Union, and whatever affects any interest of the Great Republic affects her. New-York is the great commercial metropolis of the Union, and to her there must be a free and clear ingress and egress. Railroads bring the products of the country from all quarters to it as a centre, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that there should be proportionate commercial accommodation. He could not boast much for the commercial influence of his State; yet, in proportion to its extent, she contributes her share of the commercial and agricultural interests to the General Union. The time will come when the amount of the population of this *City, (now in its infancy,) if it shall grow as it has* grown, will be estimated by millions, not by thousands, when its commerce shall be tenfold what it is, and therefore the necessity there is for preventing any further encroachments on our harbor. The question is one of immense importance, and calls for the combined wisdom here collected, to devise some means to keep this port what it now is—a broad-way to the ocean. He hoped that the proceedings of this meeting would entitle it to the gratitude of future generations.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH said that he could hardly add anything to what was already said; but as to the remedies to be applied, that was another matter. He thought that two or three things might be done. The most important was to define the limits of the harbor and fix its boundaries in all future time. In addition, that the Legislature should pass a bill and place it in the hands of the District Attorney-General, empowering him to cause Mr. RUGGLES, and also the Gas Company, to vacate their grants; and also, if Mr. WETMORE rightly interpreted the law which gave him the privilege of extending his dock 110 feet farther, ought to have that law repealed. These bills, he thought, should be passed without delay by the Legislature, and would obviate all difficulties.

Senator HOXIE, of New-Jersey, said that New-Jersey responded with pleasure to the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York; and while she has done nothing to infringe on the limits of the Harbor, yet she felt a deep interest in its welfare. While, according to the report submitted to the New-York Legislature, the Hudson has been infringed on 1,000 feet on the New-York side, there has been no encroachment on the Jersey side, and he would guarantee that there would be no infringement. He asked that by the course of legislation pursued in this matter, by any recommendation of the Land Commissioners, or any other irresponsible body, the navigation of the Passaic or Hackensack Rivers should not be injured, through which 15,000 vessels annually pass, and which would be materially injured by such wants as that of RUGGLES'—causing the channels of the rivers to be blocked up, and also by the encroachments on Staten Island. In behalf of the Legislature of New-Jersey, he would say that they would cheerfully follow any steps taken in the security of the power and capacity of the harbor of New-York.

Senator DICKINSON, of New-York, said he came not as a speaker, but as a looker-on, but when called upon to speak upon a question which has called the Executive authorities of three States together, he could not remain silent. It was not, that three States only were interested; but 19-20ths of the revenue of this State were collected at this port. When you take into account the three great thoroughfares through which the products of the West pass, and make New-York become the great distributing office of the nation, Connecticut has as deep and abiding an interest in this question as has New-York. Did not Connecticut furnish nearly all the beef that was sold at the Bull's Head, when it stood where the Bowery theatre now stands, and still furnishes the supply, herself being supplied from the West. New-Jersey also has a deep interest in this question. In a few years Jersey City and Hoboken will be both one, and be the terminus of one of those great thoroughfares. The time has arrived when this question must be settled, and it cannot be too soon. When the Erie Canal shall be finished, you will have the boats plying in that highway, lining and blockading the entire rivers from shore to shore. It was incumbent, therefore, to take prompt and effective measures.

Mr. RHODES of Brooklyn, regretted that the representatives of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, were carried through the length of Brooklyn and New-Jersey—but they were not taken one yard on the New-York side of the water to show the amount of encroachments there made. Not one word of New-York, but oh! the villainy of Brooklyn!

Mr. BROOKS said: That he felt happy that his friend had unburthened himself so cleverly and so candidly. He was not there to defend the *encroachments made by the City of New-York for* years and years. She has infringed 1,000 feet on the water limits in the East River, and the same distance on the North River. She has first built *piers and then bulkheads, and then piers and then* bulkheads again, and unless the Legislature of the two States should determine State lines, beyond which no encroachments can be made, the cupidity of men will be such and so great that they will not rest till they span both rivers by their avarice. Too much cannot be said of the commerce of those two rivers. There is commerce alone borne on the waters of the Hudson of $150,000,000 annually. The people of Brooklyn have as much interest in the matter as those of New-York, and the unity of feeling which ought to exist should be as harmonious as the waters which flow between them. He felt no jealousy of Brooklyn—which would be like a mother feeling jealous of her own offspring. He asks not to prevent Brooklyn, but to prevent New-York and Brooklyn from making any further inroads on the interests and the limits of commerce.

EDMUND BLUNT, Esq., wished to make some remarks, but

Mr. RHODES objected, on the principle that the conditions on which the Committee came down, was upon the understanding that no arguments should be heard in New-York. *He*, however, withdrew his objections as far as personally concerned.

Mr. BLUNT then said that he was a resident of Brooklyn, and that some few facts which were known to him might be heard with interest.

When the city of Brooklyn was laid out, there *were Commissioners appointed to place water lines* beyond which it would not be lawful to build any piers or bulkheads. Those Commissioners marked out a water line which meant nothing, and hence all was left in confusion. Several of the inhabitants built beyond those water lines authorized, and it was then discovered that they transgressed the law. It was at the same time determined to establish a pier line, and for this purpose a bill was rushed through the Legislature. It is in contemplation to build a street now in Brooklyn, which will materially injure the commercial interests of the city of Brooklyn. Several persons, too, owning water lots are building on and extending them to the great injury of commerce.

Mr. BACCHUS, of Brooklyn, then rose, but was objected to by Mr. RHODES.

Mr. BROOKS hoped if the gentleman objected, that the meeting would consent.

Mr. DICKENSON, in seconding the motion, asked *for what purpose have the Governors of Connecti*cut and New-Jersey, with the respective Delegations from both States, come here to confer with the Governor and Joint Committees of the Legislature of New-York, unless to be enlightened on the subjects for which the meeting was held; and how, he asked, could this information be derived, unless persons who possessed the knowledge of facts relating to the subject were allowed to speak. He was therefore, of opinion that every person would be heard.

Mr. BROOKS did not hear a word about excluding all from the right of speaking except members of the Committee, until Mr. RHODES mentioned it.

Mr. RHODES said that the understanding upon which the Committees of Commerce and Navigation set out was that no argument be held on the subject. He would, therefore, if free argument were to be allowed, request that the meeting would adjourn *till* this day, to afford him time to bring persons forward who would be better prepared to represent and maintain the interests of Brooklyn than he was. He called upon his colleague, Mr. PALMER, *to say if such were the conditions upon* which the Committees left Albany.

Hon. Mr. PALMER said that it was understood last week that the Committees from the Legislature of New-Jersey would meet, and, in conjunction with us, view the harbor and take measures accordingly, and that arguments would be urged, as the occasion would demand, by the respective members of the delegation.

Mr. RHODES was not opposed to hear the members of the Committee of New-Jersey or of New-York, but he was opposed to hearing the partisans of either Committee.

Hon. Mr. HOLMES, of N. J., was in favor of hearing Mr. BACCHUS.

Senator WHITNEY said, that if a mere local question was being discussed, he would perhaps agree with the Representative from Brooklyn. But as his Excellency from Connecticut justly observed, where the commercial interests of three great States are at stake, he held that every gentleman who could give information ought not only be permitted, but invited to speak.

The question as to whether Mr. BACKUS should speak, was put and carried.

Mr. BACKUS said that he came there not as a partisan, but he felt himself called upon to say a word when it might be inferred that the citizens of Brooklyn were opposed to the interests of this harbor. They were as much New-Yorkers as those living in Manhattan Island proper. They did their business in New-York, and slept in Brooklyn. He was disposed to think that the people of Brooklyn were not opposed to any fair and legal adjustment of the matter. The only question was, how that was to be effected, and that, he considered, would be by establishing a permanent line,—which the bill before the Legislature had in view.

Mr. BROOKS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Joint Committees on Commerce and Navigation and the Special Committee on Commerce appointed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, should take into consideration the most effectual means to preserve the navigable waters of the Hudson and East Rivers from further encroachments.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

Testimonial to Captain Turnbull.

Yesterday a presentation of a gold watch and two massive chains was made to Capt. CHARLES S. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, at the Mercer House, as a testimonial for his valuable services as Commander of the Police in that District. On behalf of the Captain's command and the citizens of the Ward, Ex-City Judge BEEBE performed the duty of presentation in a very affecting speech.

Rumored Robbery of Comptroller Flagg.

Yesterday evening a rumor was circulated about town that Comptroller FLAGG had been robbed of $160,000 by a pickpocket while crossing the Park, on his way home. We were unable to trace it to any reliable source, and the Police authorities had received no information of the affair.

CAPTAIN AND CREW POISONED.—The bark *G. Forbes*, Capt. STRANDBERRY, (late SANDFORD,) arrived at this port yesterday from Gonaives, *via* Key West, putting in to the later port in consequence of the captain, officers and crew having been poisoned by one of the crew.

Steam to Extinguish Fires on Ship-board.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Congress has from time to time tried to pass laws for the protection of the lives of passengers traveling upon steamships and Lake steamers, and after all that has been done there really seems to be as much left undone as when begun.

For a number of years I have watched with much anxiety, the proceedings in Congress upon this subject, hoping that some member would introduce a bill which would compel owners and engineers to construct blow-cocks, with suitable pipes leading from the top of the boilers to any and every part of the ship or board, (as the case may be,) to eject steam in the direction of the fire, should one be discovered in any part of the vessel. Blow-cocks should all have turn-keys on deck, which would enable the engineer to fill the entire hull of the vessel, should it be required to extinguish the fire. Steam, as an agent for extinguishing fire in the hulls of vessels, is much better than water, especially where a cargo consists of perishable goods that may be damaged by immersion. Every steam vessel, while under way with steam, may be saved from the devouring element with steam, rendering it altogether unnecessary to scuttle or introduce water from the outside, and in most cases where fire occurs below decks, with little or no damage to the cargo. Had the unfortunate propeller *Phenix* been arranged with proper blow-cocks and turn-keys on deck, I have not the least doubt but that she, together with her unfortunate passengers would have reached the shore without the loss of a single life, or even the vessel, by fire.

So too, with the steam frigate *Missouri* which was shuttled to prevent an explosion.

PHILIP'S "Fire Annihilator" what little there *is of it*, fully tests the power of steam for extinguishing fires. The emission of steam, for it is nothing but steam that emits from his pots or urns, quells the fire. The *hocus-pocus* compound he uses, when ignited, produces steam, almost instantaneously. And I believe that no one except some of the *manufacturers of public opinion*, ever pretended that the gasses escaping from these machines would *have a fatal effect upon persons inhaling them* to a moderate extent, or more than steam created by fire and water.

Steam will extinguish fire upon the lower side of a ship's lining where it is impossible to introduce water, as is the case many times, when ships take fire immediately under, or over the boilers.

I am fully aware that some people know as much, or more than I do on this subject. Still I am well persuaded that many lives, and a large amount of property may be saved annually by the introduction of proper apparatus for inflating the hulls of steam vessels with steam when fire is discovered in any part of them below deck without breaking bulk of cargo or any unnecessary inconvenience to passengers beyond going on deck during the suffocation that would take place below deck while inflated with steam. By such process it may be seen that every steam vessel carries its own weapon for defence in case of fire. B.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW-YORK PICAYUNE
ON SATURDAY.
A Glorious Hit at
CHEVALIER WIKOFF'S
COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES,
with
THE AMERICAN HEIRESS.
28 RICH AND RACY CARICATURES.
LADIES PROPOSE.
GENTLEMEN BEWARE.
COQUETTES AND FORTUNE HUNTERS,
WHERE ARE YOU!

Price, as usual, only three cents.

The newsboys will have the Picayune on SUNDAY MORNING.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS—AN ARTICLE CALCULated to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would refer all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the patent right of my

ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK,

Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock;" or, "The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, while the visitors got tired of turning the dials with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being 24,000,000.

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29, 1855.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co.,
No. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPErior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. *Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories*, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

DR. RUSH'S
BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD.
For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pains and soreness of the breast, and a tough morning phlegm. In bottles for 25 cents and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A superlative tonic diuretic, anti-dyspeptic and invigorating Cordial, recommended by physicians in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Incipient Dropsy, Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

Lecture by Mr. J. M. Wainwright.

Mr. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, (a son of the late Bishop,) delivered a lecture on "Politics and Patriotism," before the Metropolitan Literary Association, on Monday evening.

The lecturer treated his subject ably, showing the wide difference between the politics of our fathers and the politics of the present day. He traced the gradual decline of the political standard from the times of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, when politics and patriotism were synonymous; when the war was waged, not for spoils, office, or personal aggrandizement, as the present day, when politics has bidden farewell to patriotism. The patriots of the Revolution having attained their end, threw open the vast possessions to the poor and tyrannized of other lands. Sincere and [illegible] themselves, looking upon liberty as the rightful heritage of mankind, they took it for granted that the new-comers were as well deserving of it as themselves—as well educated for it. This was the first great mistake. Mr. WAINWRIGHT then clearly and pointedly demonstrated the difference between the so-called liberty in Europe and the liberty of this country. Liberty is not Socialism, Agrarianism, Communism, or Terrorism—such are all attributes of the savage and the brute. Liberty does not unloose all the ties that bind social life—it cements them more closely. Liberty is no murderer—it would prevent rather than punish crime. Liberty does not cry "Havoc, and let loose the dogs of war" to roam over the earth at will. In a word, Liberty, as we understand it, is the governed government. It is the true law, of right and not of might. Other Governments are, like two parallel lines, two distinct and antagonistic classes—they can never meet. True Republicanism is a complete circle, everywhere united. Notwithstanding the priceless legacy bequeathed by our sires, the masses "have permitted the Goddess of Liberty to tumble from her lofty pedestal, and set up a golden calf in her stead." "Business paid better than politics," and if the fathers gave Young America fire-crackers, and more matured Young America got patriotically tight on the 4th July, they did all that was required of them as good citizens. Politics being left to take care of themselves, the whole system and the machinery of Government became so changed that the founders would have been unable to recognize their own handiwork; and politics has become the synonym of rowdyism, foreign [illegible], bribery, corruption and peculation; and [illegible] being in shabby clothes, a [illegible] with a foreign accent or a "[illegible] Irish [illegible]" is the present conventional embodiment of a politician. The "Powder Mug" and the Presidential Mansion, like the sublime and the ridiculous, are by no means far removed. The makers of Presidents are forced on to pass by the lofty mountain [illegible] in bold relief against the horizon, and settle thick as flies upon some little [illegible] hill [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] shall be able, like the Roman matron, to point to her children and say, "These are my jewels."

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To-day the streets of our City were in a bad condition for pedestrians, the "slush" on the crosswalks being in some places ankle-deep. Being [illegible] by a lady, I thought under the circumstances that we should [illegible] by taking a stage at the Bowling-green. Vain delusion! The large part of Broadway was completely blockaded with vehicles, and we were thirty-five minutes in getting up to the corner of Fulton-street. This detention is by no means uncommon. Cannot some relief be found for a thoroughfare so overcrowded?

Yours, E. J. W.

A BABE ABANDONED BY ITS PARENTS—A NICE PRESENT.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday night, the inmates of a house—owned, we believe, by Mrs. RANNEY, nearly opposite to the Female Seminary, on Main-street—were startled by a loud knocking at the back door of the house, and on opening it a lady spoke, "Somebody has left a child on your door-step"—and before anything could be decided on she vanished in the darkness. A large basket, something such a one as the bakers use, was found on the door step, and on removing the covering

"A babe looked up and sweetly smiled,"

the while contentedly sucking a "sweetener" placed in its mouth. The babe, a plump, fat little boy, of some six weeks old, was taken in charge by Mrs. HALL, a lady boarder of the house, who, we are told, intends rearing the little wanderer thus abandoned by its inhuman and unnatural parents, who evidently did not think with TUPPER, that "a babe in the house is a wellspring of pleasure." The little unknown has fallen into good hands and will receive the best of care and attention.

A clairvoyant, we are told, has minutely described the parties in this inhuman affair, though with what justness remains to be seen. The woman who called the attention of the household to the living treasure, was dressed in black and is supposed to have been the mother. At the time she knocked at the door, a watchman, just going on his beat, saw a gentleman and lady on the opposite side of the street, as is supposed, watching the fate of the child. There is of course the usual mystery surrounding the whole matter.—*Elmira Republican.*

☞ We (*British Quarterly Review*) have heard a facetious scheme of Church reform propounded, the purport of which was, that Government should select some really able man and splendid writer as Archbishop of Canterbury, employ him to produce a sermon or essay weekly, adapted to the passing phase of public feeling, and then distribute printed or manuscript copies of his sermon among a clergy composed of the best elocutionists that could be got, each clergyman or elocutionist being bound to read it in his parish. Thus all parts of the nation would have the same ideas simultaneously administered to them, and all would be kept in intellectual unison.

☞ G. G. FOSTER, author of *New-York in Slices*, &c., was married on the 25th, in Moyamensing Prison, to Madame DE MARGUERITTES.

☞ Dorsetshire "abounds" in lunatics and idiots, having as many as one in 640 of the population!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Public Notice.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, No. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. Clark went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only Druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 20 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists & Druggists, No. 165, 273 & 511 Broadway.

☞ What is Cod Liver Oil?—Who has connection with the store No. 10 Astor-House?—Are questions brought to public notice every day. They will be satisfactorily answered by
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
Son of the late Wm. L. Rushton,
Originator and Senior Partner of the late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,
At the old establishment, No. 10 Astor-House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary in the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the new varieties, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other plants sent to any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Prof. McClintock's Cold and Cough MIXTURE should be in every family where there are children. A few drops given when there is a sudden attack of hoarseness, will immediately relieve the chest. Price 25 cents. For sale by Druggists everywhere.
A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. H. SHERER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agent.

☞ Eighteenth Ward Relief Association.—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the XVIIIth Ward, hereby give notice that the Store-house is open daily [illegible] in the basement of the [illegible] Dispensary, [illegible] Groceries, Provisions, &c., [illegible] to the Poor of the Ward [illegible] to VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 16 Gramercy-park, [illegible]
VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.
JAS. C. [illegible], Secretary.

☞ To Liquor Dealers.—A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Society will be held at the Westchester House on THURSDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All persons engaged in the Trade are invited to attend and become members of the Society. The following Article of the Constitution contains the necessary qualifications.

ARTICLE XII.—Any person engaged in the Liquor business, of good moral character, may become a member of this Society, on receiving a majority of the votes of the members present, at any of its meetings, and paying an initiation fee of ten dollars, and signing the Constitution and By-Laws, including the PLEDGE. The Dues shall be four dollars a year, payable quarterly.

All persons engaged in the Business are requested to send their names and residences to the Secretary at the Westchester House, for the use of the Society, whether they intend to become members or not.
N. B. BUNCE, President.
D. S. PARK, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, [illegible], headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 5.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Little Things.*
Feb. 12.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its [illegible].*
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.—The next lecture will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—Patriotism. Fourth lecture, FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Tickets [illegible].
F. WILLIS FISHER, President.
B. W. B. GOODE, Secretary.

☞ Sixteenth-street Baptist Church.—ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. [illegible], attached to this Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. W. TAGGART, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock, at the Church in 16th-st., near 8th-av. [illegible] Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—The members of Continental Lodge No. 117, I. O. of O. F., are [illegible] requested to attend the regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, [illegible]
C. W. WILLIAMS, N. G.

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by [illegible] Admittance 25 cents.

☞ The American Geographical and Statistical Society will meet [illegible] University, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, [illegible] Dr. HAWKS will read a paper on the Aboriginal [illegible] of this Continent. [illegible]

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855.

☞ The First General Meeting of the Club for the current year will be held at the Brevoort House, Clinton-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock.
N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

☞ New-York Bible Society.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS DAY, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

☞ Geo. Frye Quackenbos, Esq., will lecture before the Young Men's Literary Association of Williamsburg, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-st., corner of South 2d. Subject—*History and Wonders of Magic.* Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first rate laundress, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City and country references. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 3d-av., (old No. 86.) N. B.—Free to employers.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young woman of neat and tidy habits, as seamstress and chambermaid. Can do all styles of plain family sewing; can cut and fit for children, and is competent to make and mend, and will come highly recommended with City reference, and take the charge of a baby if required. Will take $6 to $8 a month. Call at No. 232 1st-av., first floor, backroom.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, in City or country, is an excellent cook and baker, will assist in washing and ironing. Has good reference. Also a nice girl as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. She is of an amiable disposition. Any lady requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. [illegible] Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing or make herself generally useful, or would assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. Her family are well known here, and she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 151 Waverley-place, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would take housework. Understands baking bread, cake and pie. Has years of references. Will be found to understand her business thoroughly. Please call at No. [illegible] Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist at washing or ironing. Good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York, first floor, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and see to children. Best of City reference can be given. Please call at No. 22 2d-av., [illegible] door from 6th-st. Please call in the store. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very steady girls, (sisters,) one as a first-class cook, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, the other as laundress or as chambermaid and laundress. Both come highly recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or to take charge of a baby; can do plain sewing; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st., between Greenwich-st. and the 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go to a private family as laundress. Can furnish good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 25 East 13th-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse in a private family, by a respectable English girl; and as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent English woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—A young German, about 25, wishes a situation as boy, waiter, servant, clerk or workman, for his board, lodging and washing, or $1 50 a week. Inquire at No. 39 Amity-place, rear, in Laurens, near Bleecker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—The advertiser has a sister, an American young lady, about 20 years of age, who is desirous of procuring a home in a private family, in the country or City, to do light sewing and be a companion to a lady. Address ORPHAN, Daily Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very superior girls, with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do the housework of a private family, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As Assistant Bookkeeper, by a young man who understands bookkeeping by double entry. Can give good reference as to character, capacity, &c. Address BOOKKEEPER at this office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—In a Young Ladies' Boarding School, two hours travel distant from New-York, [illegible] April 1. Address L. A. C., this Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Classic School, [illegible] No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., [illegible] A. M.

A TEACHER WANTED—[illegible] Address KNOWLEDGE, Daily Times Office.

TO CUTTERS.—Wanted, a Cutter, to go a short distance in the country [illegible]

EDITORSHIP.—A gentleman who has been long and successfully engaged in editing a popular [illegible] Address T. V. W., at this office.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen, having a capital of $15 [illegible] BROWN & GORHAM, No. 37 Dey-st., up-stairs. Full particulars and specimens by return mail.

MANTILLA HANDS WANTED—GEO. BRODIE, [illegible] of 100 first-rate mantilla makers. Highest wages and constant work.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A young man who is well acquainted with [illegible] wants employment at the same business. Apply at No. 310 8th-st., third floor.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of good address and business habits, in an out-door commission business. No capital required, but references necessary. Apply at No. 51 Walker-st.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house, 16 or 18 years of age, active and intelligent, who resides with his parents. Salary first year, $50. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 804 Post-Office.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter only. She must be well recommended. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, South Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 9 Gold-st.

WET NURSE—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has just lost her baby. Apply at No. 226 Grand-st., rear building, 4th-floor, near the Bowery.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—A young man who has served three years at blacksmith work, wants to get as helper in a blacksmith shop. Apply at No. 329 8th-st., third floor.

GIRL WANTED—About 11 or 12 years of age, to assist in light housework, and run of errands. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 235 6th-st., near Avenue C.

GOLD PEN MAKER—Wanted, a person that understands finishing pens, &c. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 128 William-st.

TO CHURCHES.—A gentleman wishes to take charge of a choir, or would make an engagement as a Tenor singer.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms in 15th-st., near 7th-av., with breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sundays. Terms reasonable. Address J. H. L., Box No. 3,686 Post-Office.

BOARD IN CHAMBERS-STREET.—A large room, with pantry attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 121 Chambers-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—A lady wishes board in a private family where her tuition in music would be considered as compensation. References exchanged. Address D. C. D., Box No. 1,681, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED UP TOWN.—A front and back room on second floor—in a private family preferred. Address C. B. W., Post-office.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with full board for two or three single gentlemen, may be had at No. 61 Varick-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

LODGINGS.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable lodging, in a respectable private family where there are no children, at $1 50 per week, within half a block of the 5th and 8th-av. cars. Inquire at No. 63 Leroy-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—An elegant suite of furnished apartments, suitable for a gentleman and lady, in a private family. References given and required. Address R. B., No. 339 Broadway.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 5 Bond-st.

[illegible]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting [illegible] THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 1, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WIKOFF'S COURTSHIP, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE [illegible]

From Gen. Morris in Home Journal.

Mr. Wikoff's [illegible] Mr. Timothy Brown [illegible] the author has told his story, has won the confidence of the public, and revolutionized opinion throughout the land.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

[illegible]

From Prentice's Louisville Journal.

[illegible]

SIXTH EDITION NOW READY.

Price in paper covers, $1; in neat cloth binding, $1 25. Orders should be addressed to
J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

For sale by Booksellers and News Agents, everywhere. Single copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

CONTENTS.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED—ADVENTURES OF PORTE CRAYON AND HIS COUSINS. Illustrated by 19 Engravings.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. (Concluded.) Illustrated by six Engravings.
ITALIAN LIFE AND MORALS—EFFECTS OF ROMANISM ON SOCIETY. Illustrated by six Engravings.
GLANCES AT OUR MORAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS. With Illustrative Map.
THE ZONE OF PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER. By ELIAS LOOMIS.
THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. THACKERAY. With Illustrations, by DOYLE.
CHAPTER XLV.—A Stag of Ten.
CHAPTER XLVI.—The Hotel de Florac.
CHAPTER XLVII.—Contains two or three Acts of a little Comedy.
THE REDEEMED PROFLIGATE. By CHARLES DICKENS.
COINCIDENCES—A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.
A LAWYER'S STORY. By CHARLES DICKENS.
A SIMPLE STORY OF TO-DAY.
THE WIDOW'S STORY. By CHARLES DICKENS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
FOR SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY. Illustrations—Delight—Vexation.
WINTER SCENES. Illustrations—A Very Cold Morning—Oh!
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY. Illustrations—[illegible]

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE respectfully announce [illegible]

I. BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS. [illegible]

II. ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SCENERY, LIFE AND MANNERS. [illegible]

III. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES. [illegible]

IV. NARRATIVES OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPEDITIONS. [illegible]

V. VOYAGES, TRAVELS AND SKETCHES in various parts of the world. [illegible]

VI. SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS SKETCHES IN EUROPE, [illegible]

VII. THE HOLY LAND AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES. [illegible]

VIII. ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY. [illegible]

IX. CONSULAR EXPERIENCES. [illegible] DONALD G. MITCHELL, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," [illegible]

X. MEMOIRS OF THE REIGNING DYNASTIES OF EUROPE. [illegible]

XI. In addition to the different Series of illustrated Articles [illegible]

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE, AND JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

EDITED BY DR. REESE.

Published monthly, by J. A. DIX, No. 10 Park-place.

CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY NUMBER, VIZ.:

1. Medical Colleges of New-York—No. 1; by Knickerbocker.
2. New-York Doctors and Homeopathy.
3. Dr. Mott and the Bear Woman!
4. Allopathic Medicines in Homeopathic Doses.
5. Medical College Drummers—Tricks of the Trade.
6. "Overhauling" of Bellevue Hospital.
7. Country versus City Doctors.
8. Fatal Surgery at Albany.
9. Medical Students at Philadelphia.
10. Dr. Sims and his new Hospital.
11. Officers of New-York Academy of Medicine and County Medical Society.

With notices of Schools, Hospitals, books, quackery, medical news, &c.

Subscription, $2 per annum. Single numbers, 20 cents.
Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.
H. & KIERSTED & SON, No. 322 Broadway.
F. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
Or at the Publication Office, No. 10 Park-place.
Back numbers, or volumes bound, to be had as above, or at No. 322 Broadway.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON, HAVE PUBLISHED: MARY H. CHASE AND HER WRITINGS.

HENRY FOWLER, EDITOR.

Containing Letters, Poems and Tales. [illegible]
J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO.,
No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUBSCRIPTION $10 PER ANNUM.
Supplied from
CHARLES WILLMER'S
UNIVERSAL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENCY.
No. 200 Fulton-st., second floor.
ARTHUR WILLMER, Agent.
CHARLES WILLMER, New-York, Liverpool and London.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT—[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION Announce a brief Postponement of the Distribution, from the 28th of January, to the 28th of February next, at which time it will positively take place. The Managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the galleries, and the reception of works of Art, which necessarily deferred the publishing of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the Honorary Secretaries and friends of the Association.

To all those who have not yet subscribed, the last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 28th of February, will be entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

The payment of $3 entitles any person to any of the three dollar Magazines for the year 1855.

Subscriptions received at No. 3 Astor House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

In Press, and will be published Feb. 5,

THE BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA, including a complete HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, From the Commencement to the Present Time. Giving a Graphic Picture of the Great Drama of War; its Bloody Encounters, Thrilling Incidents, Hairbreadth Escapes, Fierce Battles, Individual Daring, Personal Anecdotes, &c.

The work will contain a PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL, 22 by 11 inches, giving a View of the City, its Fortifications, Batteries, Position of the Contending Forces, Roads, Woods, &c., drawn by an Artist who has been on the ground, and the only complete and authentic Plan of the War Ground published.

Also a superb MAP OF THE CRIMEA, BLACK SEA, DANUBIAN PROVINCES, RUSSIA, TURKEY IN ASIA, and a Plan of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, with a GROUND PLAN OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The most extensive and complete Map of the Seat of War that has been published in this country or in Europe.

Also, an Engraving of the famous Charge of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava.

Price 50 cents.

The work will be furnished to Dealers on liberal terms. Agents wanted to sell the work in all parts of the United States and the Canadas. Address orders to
J. S. WELLS, Publisher,
No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

A general assortment of Books and Stationery at wholesale and retail.

NEWS!—NEWS!!—NEWS!!! ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Just received per *Africa*, the third number of the new volume for 1855. Subscriptions received and parties served in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Price $10 per year. Mailed to all parts of the United States, and sold by the single copy. Also, DAILY TIMES, DAILY NEWS, MORNING HERALD, DISPATCH, BELL'S LIFE, WEEKLY TIMES, PUNCH, &c., &c., &c. Specimen copies of the *Illustrated News* sent on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. C. McKEE, No. 301 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings, the only authorized Agent for the United States.

SPIRITUALISM.

Vol. 2, by Judge Edmonds and Dr. Dexter.

With fine steel plate engravings, published this day, 540 pages, octavo, beautifully bound; 12,000 copies of this work have been published, and nearly all sold or ordered. Arrangements have been made by which the publishers will be enabled to supply the further demand. Price $1 25; postage 30 cents. A liberal discount will be allowed to the trade. Published at the office of the *Spiritual Telegraph and Sacred Circle*, No. 300 Broadway, by PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN.
Jan. 29, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL. BACK NUMBERS SUPPLIED.

Subscribers to this popular periodical can procure
COMPLETE SETS
from the beginning, or such numbers as they may want, at
BUNCE & BROTHER'S, No. 134 Nassau-st.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE IN PRESS
HUC'S CHINESE EMPIRE.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.—Another Richmond in the field. All persons dealing in the article should call at No. 84 Fulton-st., where they can save 25 per cent. by buying them for cash. Over 5,000 styles from six cents to any amount. Please call and examine. Lace paper, envelopes, &c., &c.
F. W. SONNEBORN, No. 84 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

[illegible]

Lost for the Chenango Valley Canal [illegible]

[illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the Church on the corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., [illegible] Brooklyn, on Friday night last, about EIGHTY YARDS OF RED CARPET with a black figure in the centre. The carpet was in three pieces. $25 will be paid for the carpet, and $25 for the conviction of the thief. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No. 25 Ferry-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or Mislaid [illegible]
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—[illegible] Address O. G. G., Times Office, New-York.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WHEELER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TURNING MACHINES, [illegible] WHEELER & MILLER, No. [illegible]

$11,000.—WANTED A PARTNER—[illegible] with real name, Box No. 3,169 Post-Office.

$12,000.—WANTED A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER with the above amount in cash, in a business of the highest respectability. Security can be given for the capital. The best of references given and required. Please address, real name, X. Y., New-York Post-Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED—As partner, with from $3,000 to $5,000. Capital not so much an object as the efficient services of a competent person. An annual income secured. Address, with name and references, H. H. BRO'S & CO., Times Office.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, an interest in a line of [illegible] No. 65 Avenue D.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WHARF WANTED TO LEASE—The northerly half, not less than three hundred feet each side of a good, wide wharf, on the North River, below Spring-st., for steamship purposes. Must be of convenient access to vessels drawing twenty feet of water. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,305 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A three-story and basement house, with the privilege of purchasing, within a year. The house must have the modern improvements; be in good order, and between 14th and 26th-sts. and 4th and 6th-avs. Apply, stating terms and locality, to METTAM & BURKE, Architects, No. 10 City Hall Place.

HOUSE WANTED—Wanted to rent in Williamsburg, near the Peck-slip Ferry, and in the vicinity of South 5th or South 6th-sts., a dwelling well built and in good order. Rent about $300. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 31 Wall-st., from 9 to 1.

SEVENTH WARD.—Wanted to purchase a dwelling house in upper part of VIIth Ward, or lower part of XIIIth Ward. Address Box No. 1,479.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,
No. 13 South-st., New-York,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either of them, as above.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES?—If you do, and your beard won't grow naturally, all you have to do is to use my ONGUENT, which will, in six weeks, force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, [illegible]

A CARD.—The undersigned perceive by the publication [illegible]
COLEMAN & STETSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

G[illegible]—THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 1, will be performed, (the first time in America,) [illegible]
(The Brewer of Preston.)
[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BLAKE respectfully announces that [illegible] will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, when will be performed for the first time here, having been most kindly presented by the authoress, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt's popular American comedy of
FASHION.
Cast with the entire strength of the company.
Adam Trueman, (his original character,) by .... Mr. Blake.
With, by special request, and for this occasion only, the favorite drama of
THE LAST MAN.
Geoffrey Dale .... by .... Mr. Blake.
Box book now open. Full particulars hereafter.

CIRCUS.—METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
SANDS & CO. and J. J. NATHANS, Proprietors.
The great combined troupe of
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN RIDERS,
will appear THIS EVENING in [illegible] SAM LATHROP [illegible]
Admission—First Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Third Circle, 12½ cents. Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½. [illegible]
Extra entertainments given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons.

THREE NIGHTS MORE.—The Panorama of the LIFE OF CHRIST, with an explanatory LECTURE AND MUSIC, will remain on exhibition at Hope Chapel on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, and close on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
FOR THE POOR.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON a benefit will be given to the RAGGED OR HUMANITARY SCHOOLS, under the care of Miss M. A. DOW, 8th-st. The School will be present. Tickets, 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—The two successful pieces nightly drawing crowded houses and receiving loud applause. The American Comedy of
OUR SET.
and the capital drama of
WOMAN'S LIFE; OR, MAID, WIFE AND MOTHER,
one of the most interesting pieces ever played.
Mr. Burton in two of his best characters.
All the talent of the Company will appear.
To-morrow, the Serious Family and the Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA.
Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella .... Miss L. Pyne.
To conclude with the Farce of
BETSY BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, will be presented Morton's fine Comedy of
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Reuben Glenroy, Mr. Lester | Mrs. Glenroy .... Mrs. Hoey.
Cosey .... Mr. Blake | Rosalie Somers, [illegible]
To conclude with the Farce of
THE ARTFUL DODGER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Chaste and beautiful performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT will appear THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7, as MACBETH, supported by Mr. C. W. Clarke, [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON at 3, [illegible] The new Wax Statuary, [illegible] &c., to be seen, as usual. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Great success of the new Burlesque,
LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR,
in 3 acts, with all the original music of the Opera, which will be repeated all the week. [illegible] Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats [illegible].
N. B.—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, benefit of [illegible] HOOD, Machinist.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—No. 444 Broadway, [illegible] EVERY NIGHT. [illegible] FRESH JOKES, NEW BURLESQUES and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. [illegible] to commence at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Concert for the accommodation of ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—J. C. DUNN'S Metropolitan Opera Troupe will perform, in connection with the celebrated CHRISTINE FAMILY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 2 and 3, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] Afternoon Concert on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., for ladies and children.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the LORENZO SHEPARD GUARDS will take place at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Tickets, $1 [illegible]
WASHINGTON RHYER, Chairman.
[illegible], Secretary.

LECTURES TO THE APPRENTICES OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

THE RUBY.—[illegible]

OTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—[illegible]
JOHN WOOD, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—On MONDAY, [illegible]
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ladies' Dress Trimmings,
Store No. 38 Bowery, [illegible]

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 324 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of [illegible] less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, [illegible]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. [illegible]

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
COOPER WATCHES.
INDEPENDENT SECONDS.
CHRONOMETERS.
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.
ENAMEL WATCHES.
DIAMOND WATCHES.
MAGIC WATCHES.
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP.
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES [illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for ladies [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible]

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—A spacious and most eligible store [illegible] Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Chafes, Chaps, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. [illegible]

KNOW-NOTHING SOAP.—[illegible]

[illegible] for sale by the manufacturers, NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, No. 146 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Report and Bill of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the United States Senate, submitted the following Report on the 29th of January, and the annexed bill, which was read and passed to a second reading:

Report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, having under consideration the condition of the Naval Service.

That, deeming it impracticable at this advanced period of the session of Congress, and in view of the large amount of unfinished business claiming its attention, to obtain Congressional action upon the detailed and thorough Naval organization recommended in the Secretary of the Navy's annual report, your Committee have deemed it expedient to present one measure of reform which most peculiarly demands the action of Congress, and to earnestly recommend its adoption. The reports of the chiefs of the Navy Department, and of your Naval Committee, have set forth, in the clearest light, the urgent necessity of pruning the service of the inefficient, and of bringing forward to positions of command and responsibility your able and efficient officers. To attain this object, and to accomplish it without any increased expense to the country, or the addition of a single officer to the service, is the object of the bill which the Committee herewith report. Its provisions are deemed sufficiently explicit, but the following exposition will render its operation apparent. It proposes to place on a reserved list, out of the line of promotion, and upon "leave of absence" pay, those captains, commanders and lieutenants who are incapable, from any cause, of performing their duties ashore and afloat, and to promote efficient officers in their places, whose pay shall only be increased when on duty, and then only to the extent of the difference between the "leave of absence" pay, and the "sea service" or "other duty" pay of the grades to which they may be so promoted. For example, the pay of the three grades in question is as follows:

[illegible table]

Now the Captain put on the reserved list, would there receive his leave pay, of $2,500; and the Commander, promoted to a captaincy in his place, would continue to receive only his leave pay as Commander, or $1,800, so long as he remained unemployed; but when employed, would receive this $1,800, and the difference, $1,000, between the reserved Captain's leave pay and duty pay—making $2,800. Thus, it will be seen, the aggregate pay is not increased, but that it is more equitably distributed, and that those who do the duty will receive somewhat more of it than they do now. In further illustration, it will be seen, that the aggregate pay of a Captain at sea, $3,500, and of a Commander on leave, $1,800, ... and that when the Captain, from age or other cause, shall be placed on the reserved list, upon his leave pay of $2,500, and his duties shall be performed by the Commander upon $2,800, the aggregate of both is the same.

The following would be the rates of pay of officers promoted by creating the reserved list:

	On leave.	other duty.	Sea service.
Captains	$1,800	$4,000	$4,000
Commanders	1,200	1,600	1,800
Lieutenants	750	1,050	1,050
Passed Midshipmen	600	800	800

As the number of masters in the line of promotion is limited, it is apparent that a large number of passed midshipmen will rise to the rank of lieutenants upon duty pay of $900. In determining upon a Board, to consist of five officers of each of the three highest grades, to aid in designating the officers to be reserved, your Committee has removed as far as practicable all probabilities of injustice to any officers. The action of this Board, with all the information and testimony which the Navy Department and the Secretary can afford before it, and under the supervision of the Secretary, is still subject to the approval or disapproval of the President, and, to a certain extent, of the Senate of the United States. But your Committee entertain no apprehension that a Naval Board, thus constituted, would abuse or misuse its powers, or shrink from a firm and faithful discharge of its trust. The Navy is a corps of high-toned men; it is a corps of honor, and it must be remembered that appeals to its honor, patriotism, and duty have never been vainly made, and that such a corps may well be entrusted with a voice in what vitally concerns its own efficiency, nay, its very existence.

A BILL to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause a Board of Naval Officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which Board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades herein named, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy ... [illegible] ... said grades who, in the judgment of said Board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty ashore and afloat; and vacancies occurring in said Board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy ... *Provided,* That no officer upon said Board shall examine, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of grades above them.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers who shall be found by the said Board incapable of performing ... [illegible] ... shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be placed, in the order of their rank and seniority, at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and they shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay to which they may be entitled when so placed, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list, shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and the "sea or other duty" pay of the grade to which they may be promoted: *Provided,* That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, passed midshipmen, and masters: *And provided, further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, annul or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service list of the Navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place officers upon furlough.

Trial of Two Women for Whipping a Slave to Death.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 25.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE ROBERTSON.—*State vs. Aimee Diaz and Elise Dimitry, wife of John Dimitry.*—Indictment for murder.—The prisoners are charged with causing the death of a slave girl, LIDA, the property of LOUISANNE..., on the 16th of November last, by cruelly beating and whipping her, when already in a feeble state of health from previous ill-treatment, with a cowhide, on various parts of her body, on the 10th of said month. Mrs. DIAZ is the mother of Mrs. DIMITRY, and resides in the house with her daughter, and the slave LIDA was a servant in the family. The jury was empanneled about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Attorney-General MOISE and District Attorney TAPPAN appeared for the State, and Judge LARUE and Judge BURTHE for the prisoners.

The counsel for the accused moved a severance of the defence, in order that the husband of Mrs. DIMITRY might appear as a witness for Mrs. DIAZ. This motion was overruled and the trial proceeded.

Mrs. CAROLINE ..., a German woman, testified that she ... the accused ... within a few days of the death of the deceased she had known the deceased to be whipped by the accused ... [illegible]

MARY CLARK, a servant in the family from the week prior to the death of the deceased to the ... at times, testified that she had known the accused to whip the deceased for stealing, but not in a cruel manner. ... they were very kind and attentive to her up to the time of her death.

Another witness also testified as to the whipping of the deceased.

Dr. MERCIER, who attended the *post mortem* examination, testified that he found several worms in the deceased; that the deceased was afflicted with the worm disease; that this disease was the immediate cause of the death; that there were many marks, bruises and flesh wounds on the body of the deceased, apparently caused by some instrument of punishment; that the punishments which caused *these wounds might accelerate the termination of* the disease which afflicted the slave, but that they *were not in her case the immediate cause of death.*

Drs. FAGET and VALLEIN, who were also present at the *post mortem* examination, testified as to the numerous marks and bruises and flesh wounds on the deceased, and also as to the existence of a worm disease, but they differed with the previous witness as to the cause of the death. This they considered a mistake. They thought the injuries were the immediate cause of the death.

Dr. TURPIN was called for the defence, and testified that he attended the deceased slave during her last illness; that she had convulsions; that her sickness was caused by worms; and that she died of the worm disease; and that he gave his certificate of her death to that effect.

At this stage of the trial (nearly 7 o'clock,) one of the jurors was taken suddenly ill, and being removed from the Court-room, was found to be in so critical a state that it would be impossible to proceed with the trial. Accordingly the Court discharged the Jury and continued the cause to a future day.

Catholic Church Difficulties in Chicago—An Appeal to the Pope of Rome.

From the Chicago Press of Jan. 20.

We announced last Tuesday morning that four of the clergy at the Catholic College in this city had been removed. Wednesday evening the parishioners of the "Church of the Holy Name," comprising North Chicago, held a meeting at the North Market Hall, to consider the removal. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of the most extreme regret, the removal from among us of our beloved clergy, endeared to us as they have been, by the faithful and exemplary discharge of their duties during several years.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the energy and zeal of our priests to complete our new church, and we pledge ourselves to aid and assist them in so doing, if left among us.

Resolved, That we bow with the most profound respect and reverence to the authority of our Church and Bishop, but as we do not deem the reasons assigned for the removal of our clergy to be satisfactory, that we humbly approach the Holy See, as the unerring arbiter of Justice in the matter.

Resolved, That the following persons be a Committee of this parish, to draw up a statement of our grievances, and forward it to Rome, viz: CHARLES O'CONNER, PATRICK CONNALLY, JOHN MURPHY, EDWARD D. COLGAN, EDWARD KELLEY, JAMES DUFFY, PATRICK MCALPIN and JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

The Dry Goods trade is gradually reviving. There are more country dealers in the market, and these evince increased willingness to purchase. Local jobbers are also rather more disposed to operate. Hence, there is apparently greater animation in the business. Yet the movements are, in no respect, large, and no one seems to anticipate that they will become so, during this quarter of the year. These circumstances influence the proportion of goods, which is very much restricted; as also the imports to order, which are on a comparatively very moderate scale. Prices are acquiring regularity and steadiness, but denote no striking tendencies upward.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are not very active, nor very firm, yet some desirable makes are more sought after at former rates. Bleached goods are moderately inquired for at the reduced prices previously current. Cotton Flannels are quiet, yet steady. Denims, Drills, and Duck *remain rather inactive at languid prices.* There is a little more movement in Ginghams at 10½c. on Glasgow and Lancaster, and 10c. for Manchester, ℔ yard. Linens have not varied in private. Messrs. HAGGERTY, JONES & Co. sold at auction, yesterday, the 650 cases of Lodi Lawns, as before mentioned. The sale was a peremptory one, on eight months' credit, and the first lot offered was obtained at 6¼c.; the last lot brought 6½c., and was the only lot sold under 7c. The highest price realized was 9½c., and the average of the whole sale was 7½c. The less most eagerly bid for were ... *for chocolate at 8½c., and black and white at 8½c.* ... the market for Osnaburgs is dull and heavy. Printing Cloths are selling ... Some fresh patterns of Prints have been more freely purchased by ... Stripes have been pretty active, but at rather easier rates. Ticks are plenty and heavy, ...

Woolens are still quiet and depressed, in most respects. Blankets have not varied. Some small sales of fancy Cassimeres have transpired at old figures. There has been very little done in Cloths, Doeskins, Flannels, or Jeans—all of which are languid in price, while being generally pretty freely offered. Linseys are becoming more salable, chiefly at 14c. ℔ yard. The demand is slowly reviving for Mousline Delaines, which are held with considerable firmness. Satinets and Tweeds rule dull and heavy.

Foreign productions are coming forward in very moderate quantities; but the market is fairly stocked, while the demand is still very irregular and limited, emanating mostly from country dealers, who are buying only in a small way, of goods which they are greatly in need of, or which they can get on very easy terms. Local buyers have scarcely appeared in the market as yet, and until they take hold, there is very little chance for anything like a lively trade. Prices, however, are tolerably firm, and are apt to be at least maintained.

Markets.

Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Domestic remain quiet but firm at $7 for Pearls and $6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.; 300 bbls. Montreal Pots brought to-day $6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is but moderately supplied, yet there is no difficulty experienced in meeting the demand, which, though reviving, is still limited. Prices remain the same as quoted by us a week since.

BREAD—The inquiry is not very brisk, but factors, having a reduced supply on hand, are not eager to realize, and previous rates are supported.

CANDLES—A fair business is being transacted in most kinds at 38c.@40c. for patent Sperm, 28c.@30c. for plain do., 29c.@30c. for Adamantine, and 14c.@15c. for Mould Tallow, ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign remains very dull and heavy, Liverpool Orrel being the only kind selling, and this is obtainable at $7@$7 50, ℔ chaldron. Anthracite is in demand at $7@$7 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COCOA—The market is quiet, but prices are unchanged.

COFFEE—Seems rather brisker at old figures. The day's sales include 500 mats Java at 12½c.; 250 bags Laguayra at 10½c.; some Porto Rico at 10½c.; and 600 bags Rio at 9½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The market is generally inactive, and quotations are nominally the same.

COTTON—This staple has attracted increased attention and has again advanced about ⅛c. ℔ lb. We may now quote:

[illegible table: NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION]

FEATHERS—Live Geese are inactive at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Nothing really new can be noticed in Dry Cod, Mackerel, or Salmon. Smoked Herring are in better request and now command 40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Brands are less freely offered, and with an improved home and export inquiry, prices are a shade firmer and close with an upward tendency. The day's sales embrace 6,300 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 75	@$8 87½
Straight State	8 87½	@ 9 43¾
Favorite State	9 43¾	@ [illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]	@ 9 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 50	@11 75

Canadian is salable and buoyant. The sales comprise ... bbls. ... Southern is more active and ... Rye Flour is selling ... Corn Meal ...

FRUIT—The day's sales have been confined to 2,000 ...

... GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request ... Rye is quiet ... We have heard of no movements of any note in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are quite salable and buoyant, chiefly at 60c.@65c. for State and Western ℔ bushel. Corn is ... The day's sales comprise 47,000 bushels at 96c.@97c. for Southern yellow and white, and for Jersey yellow, with 94c. for Southern mixed ℔ bushel.

GUANO—The demand has been a little livelier during the past week, but no change of account has occurred in prices.

HAY—River is dull and heavy, at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is still quiet, and prices are without variation.

HIDES—With very meagre receipts, a reduced stock, and good inquiry, prices have favored factors an advance of ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. having been established in the value of Buenos Ayres and Orinoco, which are favorite kinds, and yet, very scarce.

HOPS—The market is depressed and drooping. Small lots of last year's crop fetch only 27c.@32c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig rules dull and heavy, at $30@$32, ℔ ton, usual credit. English Bar is attracting more notice, at $65 ... for Common, and $67 50@$70 for Refined ℔ ton, same terms. Russian Sheet is sparingly offered and bought, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet, yet firm, at $1 87½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—The market is inanimate at former quotations.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is becoming less abundant, and increasing in value, the demand being good for the season. Other descriptions are without variation.

LIME—Rockland is still quite rare and wanted.

LUMBER—There is apparently a fair degree of animation in this branch of trade, and though holders are willing sellers, prices are well supported. The dullness in the shipping business injuriously affects the market, but the depression thence arising is not so great as might be supposed, while the export demand is pretty good. There is also an improving inquiry from builders. We quote:

[illegible table: Lumber prices — Timber, White Pine; Oak; Grand Island, W. O.; Georgia Yellow Pine; Timber, Oak Scantling; Timber or Beams, Eastern; Plank, Georgia Pine, Worked; Georgia Pine, Unworked; Plank and Boards, North River, clear; North River, second quality; North River, selected; Boards, North River, Box; Albany Pine, ℔ piece; City Worked; City Worked, (both sides,) narrow, clear ceiling; Plank, City Worked, (both sides,) narrow clear partition; Albany Pine; City Worked; Albany Spruce; Spruce, City Worked; Shingles, Pine, sawed, ℔ bunch; Pine, split and shaved; Cedar, 3 feet, first quality, ℔ M; Cedar, 3 feet, second quality; Cedar, 3 feet, first and second quality; Company, 3 feet; Cypress, 2 and 3 feet; Joists, Hemlock, each; Wall Strips; Staves, W. O. Pipe, Light, ℔ M; White Oak, Pipe, Heavy; White Oak, Hhd.; White Oak, Bbl.; Red Oak, Hhd.; Heading, White Oak]

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair demand and firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at 28c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are scarce and wanted. The editors of the New-York Shipping and Commercial List have published their annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States for 1854, from which we learn that the total quantity of domestic and foreign, taken from this port for consumption the past year was 11,742,050 gallons, of which foreign imported direct 3,480,375 gallons, against a consumption of foreign in 1853 of 7,009,880, and domestic 11,397,155 gallons, being an increase in the total quantity taken in 1854 of 1,631,300 gallons, or over 11 ℔ cent. The consumption of foreign in the United States in 1854 was 24,427,019 gallons, against 22,570,... gallons in 1853, and the total consumption of foreign and domestic taken in 1854 was 56,403,010 gallons, against a total consumption in 1853 of 50,030,... gallons, or an increase of about 11 ℔ cent.

NAILS—Cut are selling in a small way at 4¼c.@4½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is without improvement; 400 bbls. were reported as having been sold, to-day, at $3 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. rules about the same, sales having been made of 200 bbls. mostly at 46c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is sparingly purchased, at $2 ...@$2 75 ℔ bbl. This day's transactions in Rosin embrace 3,500 bbls., at $1 70@$1 72½ for common, ℔ bbl. of 310 lbs. delivered, and $1 ... for No. 2.

OIL CAKE—Is generally quiet, though quoted firm.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are very quiet, and rather languid. Red Oil is reselling at 60c. ℔ gallon. Palm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is in moderate supply and slack request at 88c.@89c. ℔ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is less sought after, at 90c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, Jan. 29.—*Sperm*—The market for Sperm continues quiet. The only sales for the last week ... 200 bbls. not reported at $1 72. We hear of a change of 1,000 bbls. in an extensive house in this city ... *Whale*—The only transaction coming to our knowledge, is a sale of 5,000 bbls. ... delivered in New-York at 56c.—*Whalemen's Ship List.*

POTATOES—The market is still well stocked, but the receipts and sales being at about equal magnitude, there is no fluctuation in prices to notice.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and not quite so firm. The day's sales embrace 600 bbls. at $13 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $12@$13 25 for new Prime; $14 50@$14 75 for Western Prime Mess, and $15 50@$16 for City Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are ... Cut Meats are pretty active at former rates, sales having been made of 600 pkgs., pickled and dry salted at 7¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable and steady. Lard is rather quiet, but rules firm, with sales of 400 bbls. and tierces fair to prime at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at previous figures; sales having been made of 300 bbls. at $6 50@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$11 for do. Mess; $12 50 for Vermont do.; $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet, yet steady at $21@$27, ℔ tierce. There is a moderate business being transacted in Beef Hams at, according to quality, from $13@$15, ℔ bbl. Butter is rather more inquired for at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for State dairies, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—This day's sales include 150 tierces fair to good at $4@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—The demand is limited and the prices are without improvement, the quotations being: 4½c.@5c. for Race Ginger, 11c. for Sumatra Pepper, 12½c.@13½c. for Jamaica Pimento, 13c.@13½c. for Cloves, 25c.@26c. for Cassia, in mats, 90c.@92½c. for Mace, and 92½c.@95c. for No. 1 Nutmegs, ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Is inactive and somewhat nominal at 5¼c.@5½c. for plates ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The market is rather better stocked, but is not active. Prices are unchanged. The day's sales include 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 4¾c.@5¼c., some Cuba at 5c.@5½c.; and 150 boxes brown and yellow Havana at 5¼c.@6c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 7,500 lbs. prime brought 12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in but moderate request, yet are stiffly held at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Is still in fair demand, and as the supplies are decreasing prices are well maintained.

WHISKY—Tends downwards. The day's sales amount to over 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 32c.@33c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market presents no new feature of special interest. Domestic Wools are being taken in small parcels by manufacturers and dealers within our range; while for some kind of Foreign Wools there is rather more inquiry, without, however, affecting prices. The supplies are not very heavy; but are ampler than the wants of purchasers. We quote:

American, Saxony Fleece, ℔ lb.	38	@42
American, Full Blood Merino	33	@37
American, one-half and three-quarters Merino	28	@32
American, Native and one-quarter Merino	24	@28
Extra, Pulled	33	@36
Superfine, Pulled	28	@30
No. 1, Pulled	21	@23
Peruvian, Washed	25	@32
Valparaiso, Unwashed	12	@14
South American Common, Washed	12	@13
South American Entre Rios, Washed	14	@16
South American, Unwashed	8	@ 9
South American Cordova, Washed	20	@22
East India, Washed	20	@25
African, Unwashed	9	@15
African, Washed	18	@30
Smyrna, Unwashed	12	@14
Smyrna, Washed	20	@24
Mexican, Unwashed	12	@14

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the steamer's mails, much activity was not looked for in this line, and it was without animation. For Liverpool the engagements included 36,000 bushels Corn, mostly at 4½d.@5d., the latter in ship's bags, but embracing 10,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 4½d.; 300 pkgs. Provisions, including Pork at 2s. 3d., and Beef and Bacon at former rates. For London the shipments comprised 50 tons Oil Cake at 25s., 150 tcs. Beef at 3s., 50 tcs. Pork at the same rate, and 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d., though for the latter shipowners are generally disposed to ... Further ports we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters have been: a ship hence from ... for Liverpool, ... a ship hence to ... for a whaling voyage in the Pacific ... and ... at ... from Charleston to ... New-York, Sugar ... Matanzas ... Marseilles to ... [illegible]

... bags ... $2 50, (equal to say per charter;) one brig to ... and ... 6 cents, and other goods in proportion; a brig to Cardenas and back, Molasses $4, and Sugar 25 cents; one of 200 tons to Remedios and back, $3 25 for Molasses, or if with miscellaneous cargo, $1,600; two to south side Cuba and back, one with Sugar 25 cents, and the other Molasses $3, a ... ; 240 tons to Tampico and back, $2,300; one of 150 tons to Bermuda, $550, and back from Cameche $600, or if from Rio Hacha, $675; one of 140 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,100; one of 156 tons, to a windward West India island, $550, if with cattle, or $650, if with mules.

New-York Cattle Market.—JAN. 31.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Forty-fourth street and Fourth-avenue, and at O'BRIEN'S and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and also at O'BRIEN'S Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 2 Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	2,604	Swine	5,760
Veals	310	Milk Cows	160
Sheep and Lambs	6,403		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	101	680	270
Veals	229	—	—
Milk Cows	20	10	—
Sheep and Lambs	673	—	318
Swine	—	5,760	—

BEEVES.

We find at Bull's Head, to-day, 1,208 Cattle, a decrease of 461, and the result is material improvement in prices, the market being decidedly in favor of the seller. The upward proclivity in prices to-day was not produced by the comparatively small supplies alone, but more particularly by the high price of Poultry, and the meagre supplies of low priced Mutton, &c., in the different markets, consequently there is more disposition to purchase Beef, and with very fine cool weather, we had quite a lively market day, but at the close there was less spirit apparent, owing to the extreme prices demanded by owners.

The Cattle are mostly from this State and Ohio. From the former section there are some that present a mean appearance, while from the latter two or three lots are a credit to the feeders; one drove especially, which surpass anything in evenness that has arrived here for the past year. The arrivals for the week show a decrease of 1,364. The extreme price obtained to-day was 12c.—this for a fancy animal—while the majority sold at 10½c.@11c.; and quotations generally are ½c. ℔ lb. better, and in some instances 1c.

PRICES.

(Estimated by the pound in the quarter.)

Best Beef offered to-day	11c.
Good retailing quality	10½c.@10½c.
Common quality	9½c.@10c.
Inferior quality	8c.@9c.

The arrivals at the different market places are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,486	At Chamberlain's	404
At O'Brien's	319	At Bergen	40
At Browning's	255		
Total			2,604

Received the previous week ... 3,968

At the down-town Markets Cattle sell readily at the foregoing quotations.

We give a few notes:

DAVID ALLERTON had 68 head from the Genesee Valley, in this State, in pretty fair condition, and sold, in lots, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

G. AYRAULT had 61 head all together—30 owned by VANDUSEN & MUNFORD, of which 17 sold to LALOR at $93 50, which weighs 7½. These were three-year olds fed by JOHN AYRAULT, and would average 7½c. The balance were Oxen, from Ohio, and sold at 10c. CHAS. GWYNN took six at ... The drove, he thinks, will average $80.

JOS. WILLIAMS had 30 head from Pickaway County, Ohio, the same stamp as some last week from the same district, in pretty good condition, and sold quickly, at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. He thinks the market much better.

J. MERRITT offered 26 cattle from Ohio, and 26 from this State. The former were rather ordinary, and sold 9c.@10c.; but some of the latter brought 11c. quite readily.

BARNEY BARTRAM had 87 from Pickaway County, Ohio, not a very good sign, average 7 cwt.—owned by FLORENCE—and were taken at 10c.@11c. ISAAC VALENTINE took 30 head at $84, which is between 10½c.@11c.

DR. WELLING had 23 head from this State, the best sold at 10c.@11c.; 3 sold to GEO. HAWS at $112, each, and 4 to GEO. STRICKLAND at $95.

AL. MEAD had 20 head from Connecticut, a few of them pretty fair Beef, the balance, a mean lot of "Grass-keepers," and sold as low as 8c.

L. BEERS had 68 head from Connecticut, good solid Beef, large size, and he thinks the lot will average full 8 cwt.—8 sold to PEARSALL at $15, weighing 10 cwt. which is 11c.

TREP & RENWICK had 165 head from Pickaway County, Ohio, owned by W. TAYLOR, some very nice and small ... 9c.@10c.

THOMAS WHITE had an extra lot, the one alluded to above, 60 head from Ross County, Chillicothe, Ohio, fed by DENNIS MCCONNELL & SONS, were about two years, five to six years old, well formed, good and smooth. We have not seen so even a drove a long time past; they weighed over 10 cwt. alive. They came through from Columbus since Thursday at a cost of $15 a head. 15 head sold to JAMES IRVING, at $155 each, which is 12c. ℔ lb.

MILLER & HARING had an all sorts lot of which they sold 14 to WALTER ... at $75, which is 10c.

We subjoin the section from whence the supplies came:

New-York	886	Kentucky	37
Pennsylvania	3	Virginia	15
Ohio	897	Connecticut	80
Indiana	7	New-Jersey	32
Illinois	121		

It will be seen there are few from the South and Southwest, the activity in packing at those points cutting off supplies.

MILK COWS.

There is yet a smaller number again this week, and good cows are scarce, and sell quickly at outside figures. Poor dried-up Cows are little inquired for, and are a drug in the market. We quote ordinary to fair Cows at $25@$35, and good to extra, with calf, at $40@$60. The number received at the different markets is as follows:

At Allerton's	25	At Browning's	65
At O'Brien's	20	At Chamberlain's	70
Total			160
Received last week			180

VEAL CALVES.

A good Calf sells quickly, at 6c.@7c., while poor quality is of dull sale. The receipts are on the decline. The range of price is 4¼ to 7 cents, live weight.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	250	At Browning's	35
At O'Brien's	37	At Chamberlain's	31
Total			310
Received the previous week			385

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals again show a marked falling off and there is a strong tendency to improvement. The drovers meet sale with more readiness at rather better prices, and the butcher takes hold with more freedom and the market for good quality has been decidedly in favor of owners. Mutton is selling in Washington Market, by the carcass, at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb. We noticed at ALLERTON'S a lot of 170 head of Southdowns and Leicester, some of them very good—10 sold at $8 each—will run down to $3. We quote common Sheep at $3@$4 50; extra do. $5@$8, and Lambs $3@$5. Mr. MCGRAW has failed to meet his *liabilities*—a fashionable expression for failed. The weekly average receipts of the year was 10,600. The arrivals are thus:

At Allerton's	1,457	At Chamberlain's	4,312
At Browning's	2,634		
Total			8,403

Received up to our last report, 9,967.

SWINE.

The upward movement in prices at the date of our last has been very visible this week, there being few offered for sale. The arrivals are quite light, though this, we think, is only temporarily so. Packers have been obliged to purchase at the extreme high prices in order to complete contracts maturing for the English and French markets. At the Union Drove Yards there has been only one lot offered during the week, and at ALLERTON'S only 700, which were readily sold at 5¼c.@5½c. live, and 6½c. to 7c. dead weight. The supply of Dressed Meat over the Erie and Harlem Roads is not as free as last week, which has, perhaps, caused more demand for live Hogs. The number of the latter by the Erie Road was 5,700.

We give the range of prices:

Ohio Corn Fed, hard	at 5¼c.@5½c. live weight.
New-York Corn Fed, hard	at 5¼c.@5½c. live weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 5 @5¼c. live weight.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 6½c.@6¾c. dead weight.
New-York Corn Fed, good	at 6½c.@7c. dead weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 6¼c.@6½c. dead weight.
Ohio Mast Fed	at 6¼c.@6½c. dead weight.

On the introduction of any considerable supplies these prices will recede.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A gray Morgan Horse, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, has been in family use for two years past; can trot a mile in from three to four minutes, cost $300, price $400. Also a Carriage built by Miller & Stevens, nearly new, cost $700, price $425. Also a top Rockaway Wagon ... Two elegant Isabella Bear Robes ... Two sets of single Harness ... one set of double Harness, Sleigh, Bells, &c. The property of a private stable. To be sold separately or together. Apply to M. DEVOY, No. 73 Avenue D.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—A very desirable family horse, 16½ hands high, (black,) 6 years old ... Can be seen at any time by inquiring of J. G. ... at ... Stables ...

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.—Strongly built with platform springs and box body. Used one year; now thoroughly repaired and newly painted. Cost $160. Price $100, cash. Can be seen at No. 12 Leonard-st. JOHN ... GRAY, No. 23 Cliff-st.

TAXES.—TOWN OF WEST FARMS.—The undersigned, Collector of the Town of West Farms, will be at ... to receive taxes ... on THURSDAY ... [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

THE ... [illegible] ... Private instruction, $15 for 12 ... Each pupil is entitled to a separate ...

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855.

TEACHING.—A lady competent to take entire charge of the instruction of one or more young persons, from 8 to 15 years of age, in English, French, Italian, and Music, desires to make an engagement with a respectable family in New-York. ... References given. Address W. A. B., Daily Times Office.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 19 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ... N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, has just opened another $5 class for teaching Double Entry practically, without the use of text books ... [illegible]

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.—Family Boarding and Day School, corner of Bloomfield and 1st-st., Hoboken. F. E. ED. FELDNER, Principal. A new quarter will begin on the 5th of February. Circulars can be obtained at Waterman's No. 230 Broadway, New-York, and of the Principal.

SPANISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC TAUGHT—By a ... lady ... Terms, at the residence of her pupils $12 per quarter ... Address Mrs. J. C., Times Office, ...

THE SCHOOL OF Mr. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House. ... [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 125 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—In Elocution and Reading, by a gentleman who would take lessons in the evening at the residence or rooms of the teacher. Address E. W., office of this paper.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 200 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best references will be given.

MEDICAL.

DR. H. L. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition, of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. ... [illegible] ... Address Dr. H. L. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 879, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. ... Sold in New-York by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition ... [illegible] ... For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House ... DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) ... JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. ... Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 200 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 37½ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—... [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT ... *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—... [illegible] ... Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book ... [illegible]

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL'S OFFICE—For the exclusive treatment of DISEASES OF FEMALES, is at No. 54 Lispenard-st. ... MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, Midwife and Physician.

DR. CORBETT, No. 29 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. ... [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. ... Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 54 Lispenard-st., would inform her patients and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. ... and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION ... Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st. ... and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 500 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from ... to ...

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 148 Chambers-st.

FAMILY GROCERIES ... [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—... [illegible] ... A. W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 28th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 18 ..., Brooklyn Heights; a three-story, brick ... [illegible] ... ALFRED EDWARDS, Executor, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The ... house ... modern style, with gas and Croton throughout ... Price, $8,000. Apply to GEO. B. COGGESHALL ...

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT THROGG'S NECK.—A neat cottage and five acres of land ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BLAKEVILLE, NEW-JERSEY.—... [illegible] ... JOS. MAGEE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—... [illegible] ... apply to WM. C. DUNHAM, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Orange, N. J. ...

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement house, No. 82 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st. ... only $2,300 ... Apply ... No. 111 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE CHEAP.—... [illegible] ... H. JOHNSON, No. 21 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—... [illegible] ... Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. ... Broadway, or T. P. BUNGER ...

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—New house, modern style ... [illegible] ... Apply to JOHN M. OLIVER, No. ... Beekman-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn ... [illegible] ... J. H. PRENTICE, No. 102 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY IN MAIDEN-LANE FOR SALE.—... [illegible] ... JAMES STEPHENS, at SOLOMON D. HAYS ...

GOOD FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE.—... [illegible] ... Apply to LINDSLEY & WADDELL ...

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—... [illegible] ... M. WHITNEY ...

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—... [illegible] ... Box No. 3,109, New-York City Post-Office.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—... [illegible] ... DAN'L B. DARLING, No. 4 ...

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—... corner of Furman and Montague-sts., Brooklyn ... J. H. PRENTICE, No. 102 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—... No. 214 Adams-st., Brooklyn ... Inquire in the basement.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The genteel three-story brick House No. 42 Henry-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn, for one year from May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

PREMISES TO LET.—The following desirable buildings ... [illegible] ... Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.—... [illegible] ... HARDMAN & CO. ...

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—... [illegible] ... CARY & CO., No. 240 Pearl-st. ...

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 17th-st. ... [illegible] ... F. B. BILLINGHAM, No. 42 Broad-st.

ROOM TO LET.—Well lighted, in the fifth story of Fowler's Building, southeast corner of Nassau and Ann-sts. ...

TO LET OR LEASE.—... [illegible] ... A. D. GALE, No. 235 Pearl-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—... [illegible] ... APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—... Possession given immediately.

SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—... [illegible] ...

OFFICES TO LET.—Single or in suits, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of ... LLOYD, No. ... Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE ... WORKS ... [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to ... No. 100 Cliff-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—... Broadway ... WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS ... THURSDAY ... FRIDAY ... [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,
$10,000 New-Castle and Richmond Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; Interest 1st February and 1st August........$1,000 each
$7,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; Interest 1st February and 1st August........$1,000 each
$1,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; Interest 1st April and 1st October.
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds; Interest 1st March and 1st September........$1,000 each
$3,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds; Interest 1st January and 1st July........$1,000 each
$6,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds; Interest payable 1st January and 1st July........$1,000 each
$4,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; Interest payable in Philadelphia, 1st January and 1st July........$1,000 each
$3,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November..$1,000 each
$12,000 City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds; Interest payable 1st January and 1st July........$1,000 each
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November..$1,000 each
Also, by order of Messrs. Edw. Whitehouse, J. B. Varnum, and A. Boody, Trustees of the late Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad,
$21,000 New-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Subscription Bonds, redeemable in 1863. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November........$1,000 each
60 shares Southern Michigan Railroad........$100 each
250 shares Ohio Central Railroad........$50 each
25 shares Northern Indiana Railroad Construction Stock........$100 each
10 shares Northern Indiana Railroad Construction Stock........$100 each
$100—A Dividend Scrip for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
10 shares American Express Company........$100 each
10 shares Irving Bank........$50 each
40 shares Chatham Bank........$25 each
5 shares Knickerbocker Bank........$25 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank........$100 each
20 shares Suffolk Bank........$50 each
20 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company........$50 each
5 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company........$25 each
5 shares North American Fire Insurance Company........$30 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company........$50 each
54 shares North River Fire Insurance Co........$25 each
200 shares Potomac Copper Company........$10 each
275 shares Isabella Copper Company........$10 each
400 shares Union Gold Mining Company, of North Carolina........$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.
For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.
Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-house, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 120 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry B. Murray, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 195; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 26, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 322, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 20th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1849; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 20th December, 1849; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1855, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.
As the main depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.
For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant and costly first class cabinet furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also rosewood piano-fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, &c. Those in want of good furniture can rely upon its giving satisfaction and as represented. Hotel proprietors, the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. The stock consists in part of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in the finest satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; mahogany carved etageres, with mirror doors and backs; wardrobes, plate glass doors; parlor secretaries, lined with satin wood and richly carved; ladies' cabinets; rosewood and mahogany marble top centre and pier tables; tete-a-tetes, sofas, divans and ottomans; Voltaire, easy and rocking chairs; splendidly carved rosewood and oak hall stands; hall chairs; rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables; dining room chairs in morocco and plush; sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, card, &c., rosewood and oak reception chairs, new styles and designs; gothic sewing chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, painted and enameled chamber suites with and without marble tops; rush, willow, cane and upholstered seat cottage chairs; pure horse hair mattresses, &c. Also a lot of second-hand furniture. Every facility for packing for out of town buyers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 1st, and FRIDAY, 2d February at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts., a large collection of beautiful and costly Italian goods, just imported from Italy by Signor G. B. Pandolfini, all of the latest style got up in Italy, consisting of large and costly vases, tazzas, &c., suitable for niches, piers, &c.; also, a large collection of alabaster groups, statuettes, figures, &c. Etruscan, Hebe, Roman and other beautiful vases of various sizes and styles; also, the balance of Sheffield plated ware, to be sold without reserve. Also, Brown's fancy soap, portmonnaies, gold lockets and other goods, to close consignments.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., beautiful sale of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated Mr. Galbraith, being the finest collection ever brought forward by him, consisting of large cases of birds, ditto in glass shades, birds in groups and single mounted on springs, from all parts of the world. To be sold without reserve, immediately after the sale of marble statuary and plated ware.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MACCARONI, HARDWARE.—FRIDAY, Feb. 2, No. 87 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, cigars, teas, sugars, coffees, buckwheat, herring, chocolate, oats, almonds, brandy, gin, rum, wines, cordials, champagnes, candles, soap, candies, whips, saddlery, knives and forks, saws, squares, scales and weights, balances, chisels, sheeps-heads, saloon furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., two new and splendid light buggy wagons, of the latest style and best manufacture, warranted in every respect.
Also, 1 bay horse, 10 years old, sound and kind; will go a mile in 2½ minutes. Also, a single harness, but little used.
Also, 1 roan gray horse, about 16 hands high, 4 years old, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at his store, No. 69 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the remainder of the stock of J. Moriarty, deceased, by order of the Executors, consisting of gold and silver watches, by first-class makers; also, a splendid lot of fine jewelry, &c. The whole of this stock to be sold without the slightest reserve. Catalogues ready. Every article warranted as represented.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 desirable building lots, 4 of the same being on 6th-av., including the southwest corner of 106th-st.; and 12 lots on 123d-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William-sts.—Personal attention will be given to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families breaking up housekeeping, and to out-door sales generally, and at the salesrooms of dry goods, groceries, furniture, &c. Goods stored, insured and advances made when required. First regular sale at the salesrooms on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Feb. 1.—Havana cigars, just received per Gerantie, a fine invoice. Also, German cigars put up in Spanish style. Also, choice wines, brandies and other liquors, chewing tobacco, and a large variety of other articles. For particulars see catalogue at our store, No. 39 Broad-st. The sale commences at 10½ o'clock, and is without reserve for cash.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 461 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell as above, the balance of stock of furs to close the concern, consisting of all the usual variety of first-class Furs. Call and examine and buy if you please.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, (up stairs.)—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1855, auction sale of a collection of miscellaneous works. Also, staple and fancy stationery. To commence at 7 o'clock.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. W. SHIRLEY will sell the balance of consignments of earthenware, china and glass, on FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. Catalogues on the morning of sale at the store of THOMAS F. FIELD, No. 107 Fulton-st.

REMOVALS.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to NO. 6 WALL-ST.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. B. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 87 Nassau to No. 139 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Doeskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 69 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

S. V. R. COOPER, Attorney and Counselor, Auburn, Cayuga County, New-York.
REFERENCES—J. C. Derby, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st.; F. G. Clark, Attorney and Counselor, No. 339 Broadway; Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, Attorneys, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, falling due in this City on the first day of February, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:
THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.
THE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.
THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cents.
THE CLARK COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.
THE CITY OF MADISON (Ind.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.
And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.
The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:
On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1851, at the Mechanics' Bank.
On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.
On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1853.
On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 12 William-st.
E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1855.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

RUTGERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 5th February. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 29th inst. By order.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after Monday, 5th Feb. prox., at their Office, No. 3 Chambers-st. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
S. RYDER, President.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable at their office No. 6 Wall-st., on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1.
S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, Jan. 29, 1855.
THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.—The Coupons for interest, due 1st Feb. prox., on Bonds of the city of Peoria, Ill., will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—In pursuance of its charter, passed June 20, 1851:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1854	$436,009 21
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1854, 4,980 deposits	406,173 98
	$842,183 19
Paid during the same period, 2,866 drafts	323,509 75
	$518,673 44
Interest credited to depositors	24,567 82
On deposit, principal and interest	$543,241 26

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of $10 is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1855, made a deposit or received a dividend, $19,[illegible] 67, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property, valued at double the amount loaned thereon		$[illegible] 00
Bonds of the city of Troy	[illegible] 00	
Bonds of the city of Utica	10,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Rochester	13,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Albany	5,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Buffalo	5,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Williamsburg	10,000 00	
New-York City Revenue Bonds	20,000 00	
Cash in vault	11,645 86	
Cash in Broadway Bank	63,381 27	
Loan on State Securities	31,271 63	
Interest due the Institution on Loans on Bond and Mortgage, and investments to Jan. 1, 1855	9,976 68	$552,774 84
Surplus		9,232 75

JAN. 1, 1855. W. H. WORRALL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
o26-'54-law2yT D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.
au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1855.—The WEEDSPORT BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NAUGATUCK, Ct.—Having removed their depot from Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st.,
(with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the TRADE their MANUFACTURES of
SOLID SHANK HOES, of all kinds.
HAY and MANURE FORKS,
POTATO and MANURE HOOKS,
SLUICE FORKS and GARDEN RAKES,
SPADING FORKS, &c., &c.,
on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention, and the Jobbing Trade are earnestly requested to call and examine their goods.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
Sole Agents Tuttle Manuf'g Co., No. 32 Dey-st., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1854.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 319 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $4 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts. No. 136 Duane-st., and 26th-st. and 9th-av.
PETER CLINTON.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 15th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 22d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1873.
It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.
The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.
Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.
H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

CITY AND COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following described Bonds:
$10,000 CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.
$10,000 COUNTY OF SCOTT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.
The above Bonds are payable in 1865, were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and are guaranteed by the Company, being the only liability as yet created by said Company, besides the stock thus subscribed for is pledged as additional security for the payment of principal and interest of said Bonds. Full particulars, including some statistics of the City and County, can be obtained on application to
E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.
WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, who intend subscribing to the Stock of the new Company, are informed that they must do so on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at No. 13 Broadway, room No. 5, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 36 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order
PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 60 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. A. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment.
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 21 Wall-st.

$35,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first class productive property, situated in the lower part of the City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by
THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company, having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Fanning C. Tucker,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	H. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruen,
H. Quackenbush,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 8th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $[illegible], continue to insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	F. C. Chardavoyne,	Henry Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	H. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $200; do. 7 octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $450, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $135. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 269 Bowery, near Houston-st.

VIOLIN IMPROVEMENT.—The recently patented keyed stop finger-board ranks as the greatest musical instrument improvement of the age. It renders the stopping and tuning easy and unerringly correct, changing the difficult character of the violin and placing it within the reach of thousands who in the old style could not master the first rudiments. Can be attached to any violin. Violin taught. W. ROBERTSON,
No. 339 Broadway, over Waters' music store.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, have just received a fresh supply of superior improved scale and action Pianos, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory, which surpass any that we have before offered. Buying for cash, we are able to sell at extremely low prices. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to let at reduced rates. Newly-improved model Melodions, with six octaves, for sale or to let. Monthly payments taken for part of the amount.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A VERY FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, cost $260 a few months since, for sale for $170. In perfect, modern case, fully warranted by celebrated makers; has patent metallic frame and modern improvements. Sold on account of sickness. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 o'clock till 2, at No. 165 Chambers-st.

EXCHANGE.—A splendid Piano, rosewood, almost new, and warranted, will be exchanged for a second-hand Piano, or sold at a great sacrifice for cash, necessity compelling the owner to do so. By Mr. Weber's permission it may be seen at No. 109 West Broadway.

NINE PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—To suit the times. A handsome rosewood 7 octave, for $125; one of Stodart's, $175; others at $35, up to $300; or to let at $2, $3, $4 and $5 a month. Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 229 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.
COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints on matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,
WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.
All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open and Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express........9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express........10:30 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (259 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 16 HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—3:20 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9:20 P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train at 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 6:35, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 6:30, leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare, $3 75 in 1st, and $3 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 2 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—The following side wheel Steamboats, suitable for river and bay navigation, and all will be delivered in good order and condition and ready for service:
One steamer, 225 feet in length on deck, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 56 inches bore and 10 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.
One steamer, 220 feet on deck, 29 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 65 inches bore, and 11 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.
One steamer, 205 feet on deck, 25 feet 9 inches breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Two low pressure beam engines, cylinders 36 inches bore, and 9 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.
One steamer, 115 feet on deck, 18 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 26 inches bore, and 8 feet stroke; one boiler.
The above boats have large and roomy accommodations for carrying passengers, and are fitted up in modern style, and are all in good condition.
For further particulars, apply to HOSEA BIRDSELL, No. 91 West-st., New-York.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c. Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Haven, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 112 West-st., New-York City. W. MILLARD & CO.
NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 28, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.
The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.
P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.
For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SACKETT, LYNES & CO. expires this day by limitation and mutual consent, Mr. NATHAN B. SACKETT retiring from the firm. The unsettled business will be closed by the remaining partners, who are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose. SACKETT, LYNES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. SACKETT, EDWARD LYNES, GEORGE R. BREWSTER and SAMUEL E. BELCHER, have formed a copartnership under the same firm name, and will continue the hardware business at No. 39 Cortlandt-st. SACKETT, LYNES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners at the Banking office of ATWOOD & CO., who continue the business.
E. FASSETT.
J. S. ATWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855. E. DUNLEVY.

PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm of ATWOOD & CO., and will continue the Banking business of ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.
J. S. ATWOOD,
THOMAS ORR,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855. EDWARD HOOKER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of G. W. & D. HAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm is authorized to liquidate the debts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.
G. W. HAFF will continue the business at the store No. 309 Grand-st., and DAVID HAFF that of the store No. 150 Division-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership hitherto existing between JOHN POOL and DAVID JAMES, Pearl Button makers, at the Hedinburg Factory, High-st., Newark, N. J., is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by DAVID JAMES, at Bishop's Factory, corner State and Sheffield-sts. JOHN POOL,
NEWARK, Jan. 29, 1855. DAVID JAMES.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN E. YALE.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 157 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........Wednesday, March 14
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co. will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 7.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $33, Palatka $35.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, can with confidence be used. [illegible] daily use, the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and permanent whiteness. Please send in orders. JAMES S. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, late the widow of LEWIS EGGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who died intestate, seized of the real estate and premises hereinafter described, and leaving no heir capable of inheriting the same, intends to apply by petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present Session, for the enactment of an act releasing all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the people of said State, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the City of New-York, escheated by reason, upon the death of the said LEWIS EGGERS, to the undersigned, his widow, her heirs and assigns for ever: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate and being in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, being the northerly corner of Water-st. and Pike-slip, and now known by the number 473 Water-st., bounded southerly in front by Water-st., northerly in the rear by a lot of ground now of Hermann Ruilhausen, westerly on one side by Pike-slip, and easterly on the other side by land now or late of Isaac Clason, deceased, containing in width in front twenty-five feet, in the rear twenty-four feet six inches in depth, on the westerly side forty-seven feet, and in depth on the easterly side forty-six feet six inches. ANNA C. BRUNGES,
Late widow of Lewis Eggers, deceased.
JAN. 11, 1855. ja11-law6wTh*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—For the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS C. DURANT and HENRY C. CRANE, Assignees of GEORGE T. RODMAN, against JOHN F. RODMAN and MARY ELIZA, his wife.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1855.
DENNIS McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
j18-law6wTh* No. 13 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—ARMAND L. MALHERBE against MARCEL GRIPSON DESCHAMPS.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1854.
WM. VENVILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, on the 11th day of October, 1854. o12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 64 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
GABRIEL VANN COTT, Administrator.
d14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854. CHRISTOPHER GWYER,
d21-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. VAN WINKLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 190 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1854. NANCY VAN WINKLE, Administratrix.
au3-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET CHICHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1854.
JOHN J. FIELD,
SUSAN CHICHESTER, Administrators.
au10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. WAITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence in 127th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1854. MARIA B. WAITE, Administratrix.
au24-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1855.
MARY A. JOHNSON,
JOHN H. MAHONEY, Administrators.
1f-law6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XXIId Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 29th day of December, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 48 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of 57th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 53d-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of the 8th-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of 10th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 8th-av., between 50th-st. and 60th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between 50th and 60th-sts., aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday the 24 day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon after as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 23, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 42d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1855.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 42d-st., and the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., and extending to the distance of about 102 feet on either side thereof. And, also, all those certain other pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855. ROBERT J. DILLON,
Counsel to the Corporation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Held in and for the City and County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—DENNIS McMAHON, Jr., Administrator, with the will annexed of Ruth S. Rathbone, otherwise Harrison, deceased, against WILLIAM OKELL, executor and trustee, under the last will and testament of Frances C. Beckett, otherwise Sage, deceased, HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT, FRANCES C. JOHNSON and MARIA McGREGOR, to HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT and FRANCES C. JOHNSON, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.
D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.
To each of the last named defendants: Please take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854. Yours, &c.,
j4 law6wTh* D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN S. WRIGHT, EPHRAIM P. WHITMAN and EBEN WRIGHT, against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER S. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE, Jr., ASA GOODNOW, and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 12th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1854.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 10, 1855.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
ja11-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC PARKER, MARSHALL P. WILDER, EZRA FARNSWORTH, SAMUEL B. RINDGE and FRANCIS J. PARKER against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER S. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE, Junior, ASA GOODNOW and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. on ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest from the 2d day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
ja11-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 10, 1855.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JESSE C. ROWAN and JAMES H. VAN NOSTRAND against HENRY ESLER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant HENRY ESLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 147 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest from the 23d day of August, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854.
STORY & VAN NOSTRAND,
ja25-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lotts, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. 37 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated Dec. 29, 1854. JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN,
ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN,
PHEBE VAN SICKLEN, Executors.
j4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of WM. FORSYTH, No. 177 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1854.
MARY FORSYTH, Administratrix,
au17-law6mTh* WM. FORSYTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. 155½ Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1854. E. GAY SCRIBNER,
ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, Administrators.
o13-law6mTh* JAMES BARCMORE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 123 Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated, December 28, 1854.
j4 law6mTh* HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lectures To-Night.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectures at the Tabernacle this evening on "Patriotism."

Rev. Dr. Manahan at the Astor-place Hall, on the "[illegible] and business to the Church."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Department at Stuyvesant Institute.

The representatives of the Fire Department met at Stuyvesant Institute last evening.

The Fire Law presented by Jas. L. Miller, at the meeting of the Department in June last, was taken up for discussion, preparatory to presenting it to the Legislature for final enactment. After a lengthy discussion of its merits it was adopted by a very close vote.

Mr. Miller, the originator of the bill, then asked leave to withdraw it, as he perceived there was much opposition to the bill, and he believed it to be the interest of the Department to have a bill go before the Legislature in which unanimity of opinion existed throughout the whole Department, which was granted.

Mr. E. Wood then moved that a Committee of builders, masons and practical mechanics, be appointed to draft a new bill to be presented to the Department at its next meeting.

Mr. Louis J. Belloni thought it would be advisable to postpone the matter until another Broadway calamity occurred, and some more of their fellow firemen were killed by the falling of the walls of buildings similarly constructed.

Mr. Philip Engs, an exempt fireman, was opposed to the placing of men of any particular trade on that committee. He stated that some thirty years ago he was engaged in the construction of a bill which, if it had been allowed to pass the Legislature at that session, no such sacrifices of human life as those recently visited in the Department of this City, would have been made; and that the carpenters and masons on that committee defeated the bill on the plea that it would deprive them of work, on account of the durability of the buildings.

The motion was finally adopted, and the following committee appointed by the Chair to prepare the bill, viz.: W. R. Rockwell, Geo. W. Kennard, James L. Miller, James Donahue and John Gilhain.

The reports of the several Committees being next in order, D. Milliken, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a bill for enactment, providing for the better regulation of the Fire Department of this City, reported that the Committee had prepared a bill, which provided for the election, from this body of Fire Commissioners, who shall be exempt firemen, and shall have ceased to be active members of the Department for three years prior to their election; said Commissioners to have cognizance of all applications for the organization of new Companies; applications for membership, also resignations and expulsions, and the trial of all offenders against the laws governing the Department. The act also provides that the Common Council shall devise a badge, and make it a misdemeanor to falsely represent any member, or to use any of the devices of the Department, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the bill ordered printed, and to be circulated at least ten days previous to the next meeting of the Department.

Mr. Smith moved that the former bill be laid on the table, and a new Committee be appointed to prepare a bill, separating them entirely from the action of the Common Council.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 85 to 65.

CITY PAUPERS.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Commissioners Verplanck, (President,) Crabtree, Purdy, Kelly, Dunlap, Witthaus, Carrigan, and Mayor Wood were present.

The summary statement of the week gives the following exhibit:

Number of Emigrants arrived from 1st to 31st [illegible]	7,[illegible]
[illegible]	4,10[illegible]
[illegible] period	$21,670 [illegible]
[illegible] for the same period	$3,956 65
[illegible]	20,[illegible] 14

The annual report of the Commissioners [illegible] and ordered to be printed for general distribution.

On motion of Commissioner Witthaus, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the annual report of this Commission shall hereafter make mention only of such moneys as are actually received by the Vice President, and duly accredited by the book-keeper on the regular books of this Commission.

A resolution, offered by Commissioner Purdy, inviting Governors Clark and Price, and the delegation of the Legislature, now in this City, to visit the Emigrant Institutions, was adopted, and Commissioners Purdy, Kelly and Witthaus were appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Vice-President Crabtree reported that he had had an interview with the Sardinian Minister, who assured him that he had taken measures to prevent any one landing from the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys* until he had made a personal investigation of each one's case, and having made such investigation would report to the Commission, and ask for instruction.

The Vice-President also reported that five of the Wards had applied for and received $50 each, in accordance with a previous resolution of the Board.

Mayor Wood left before the expiration of the Session. Before leaving he remarked that he had attended the meeting with a view of proposing that the Commission should pay the salaries of such members of the Police Department as were detailed expressly and exclusively in guarding the interests of emigrants. He thought the proposition a just one.

Commissioner Kelly thought that the principle was also applicable to non-resident merchants, for their property was protected and watched by the Police.

Commissioner Carrigan thought places of public amusement should also pay for the policemen detailed there.

The Mayor agreed with Commissioner Carrigan, and said he intended to suggest to the Common Council the propriety of such a measure.

The Commissioners said that when such a course became general, the Commissioners would be willing to acquiesce in the plan.

The Mayor expressed himself pleased with the efficiency and faithfulness with which the labors of the Commission were discharged.

Some other business, not of general importance, was transacted.

Board of Education—The Mayor Again.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday.

A communication was read from His Honor the Mayor, calling the attention of the Board to the school-house in the Nineteenth Ward, situated in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets. The communication stated that complaints had been made, that the building being situated in the centre of the avenue, obstructed and prevented free access through the street. Its removal without delay was asked for. Mr. Winthrop moved its reference to the Committee on Sites and School-houses. Mr. Green objected to the mandatory form of the communication. The motion to refer prevailed.

The Committee on By-laws, Rules and Regulations submitted a report recommending several amendments to the existing By-laws.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported in favor of the confirmation of the nominations of the School officers of the Twentieth, Fifteenth and Thirteenth Wards, for Trustees in their respective Wards, as follows: Nelson Waterbury, School Trustee of the Twentieth Ward; W. H. Blakeman, School Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward; Augustus Morand, School Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward. The report was adopted and nominations confirmed.

The following appropriations, on report of the Committee on Finances, thus recommending, were voted by the Board:

For use of premises occupied for School purposes	$2,[illegible] 87
For the Free Academy	10,000 00
For the Bank Deposits	10,000 00

A report of Committee on Sites and School-houses, authorizing School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward, to advertise for proposals to erect a school-house in said Ward, was adopted.

The Board adjourned one week.

The Christian Home for Female Servants—Caution.

We have been favored with sundry visitations from the lady whose performances are indicated in the subjoined cards of caution. This lady was formerly a Mrs. Billsland, and is now known as Mrs. Linford. Not knowing but there may be another side to the story, we give the letters—the character of the signatures being their vouchers:

A CARD.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR THE BENEFIT OF FEMALE SERVANTS.

The undersigned, whose names may appear as subscribers to the funds, as officers, or as patrons of a pretended organized Society under the above designation, find it to be a duty to caution the public against being misled by the appearance of their names to any document or paper connected therewith—as they believe no regular organization of such an institution has been effected, nor can advantageously be, under the auspices of the lady who has lately been soliciting subscriptions to it, with a subscription book and other papers in which our names appear—in some cases given under erroneous representations, and in others used without authority.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1855.

AS CONTRIBUTORS OF FUNDS.

J. Boorman, No. 13 Washington-square.
Peter Cooper, No. 9 Lexington-avenue.
Jacob A. Westervelt, No. 308 East Broadway.
S. F. Townsend.
C. Vanderbilt, No. 10 Washington-place.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1855.

Whereas, We the undersigned have been represented as officers of the Institution known as the "Home of Protection and Instruction for the benefit of Female Servants," it is proper to state that we disclaim any right to be considered so, inasmuch as we never have been *formally* or officially informed of our appointment, and believe there never was more than one meeting of the ladies, and that no organization was ever effected.

Essey Towell.
Elizabeth M. Remsen.
Cornelia V. Parker.

The undersigned, having by their signatures, expressed their approval of the objects and ends of an institution to be known as the "Home of Protection and Instruction for the Benefit of Female Servants," beg leave to say that they of course understood the institution was to be duly organized and placed under the care and supervision of a proper committee of ladies. Presupposing such an organization, they still recommend the object. Of anything beyond this they desire to be understood as not giving their approval.

Francis L. Hawks,
George B. Cheever,
James W. Alexander,
George Potts.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1855.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Ten Governors.

The following communication has been addressed to the Governors of the Almshouse by order of the Commissioners of Emigration:

Office of Commissioners of Emigration, New-York, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.
Isaac Townsend, Esq., President of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse:

Dear Sir: Herewith you will please find copy of preamble and resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration held yesterday, being in reply to a communication from your Department.

A communication from the Governors of the Almshouse requiring payment of the bills rendered by them for the support of lunatics received on the 17th inst. having been considered, it was resolved that

Whereas, The law organizing this Commission directs the Commissioners of Emigration to indemnify from the moneys received by them, as far as may be, the several cities, towns and counties of this State, for any expense or charge which may be incurred for the maintenance and support of any of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid, in proportion to the expenses incurred by said cities, towns and counties severally, for such maintenance and support; and,

Whereas, The Commissioners of Emigration have paid to the Governors of the Almshouse, in full, at the rate formerly agreed upon for the support of lunatics supported by said Governors up to January, 1854, amounting to $27,326 36 within the past year, which agreement of rate they have since rescinded, and given due notice thereof, and are therefore bound by law to pay for such lunatics only the cost or charge of their actual maintenance; and,

Whereas, There are certain charges, especially those for the support of native children of alien mothers, born in this City and County, incurred by this Commission, and which in their judgment are justly chargeable to the Governors of the Almshouse, and constitute a full, just and equitable offset probably to the full amount now claimed by the Governors as due to them, therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration are ready and desirous to pay whatever sums may be due to the Governors of the Almshouse, as soon as the respective claims of the two Boards can be adjusted, and that to this end they renew the proposition, repeatedly made, of submitting and deciding all such unsettled claims of both parties to the decision of arbitrators, or by an amicable suit.

G. C. VERPLANCK, President.

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

The regular lecture of the course given under the auspices of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, before a sparse audience in the Tabernacle. The subject was, "What makes Slavery a question of National concern?"

Mr. Adams commenced his lecture by remarking that invective used in any cause was not in the end beneficial to that cause, but, on the contrary, could only excite a vindictive spirit in retaliation, and consequently he should treat his subject dispassionately. During the past eighty years the number of slaves had increased to more than the entire population of the United States at that time. If the future can be judged from the past, then eighty years more will increase the number of slaves to twenty-five millions. It had been said that Slavery was a matter of concern only in those States where it existed; but he could not see how it could be asserted that the existence of an evil in one part of the body politic was not a matter of concern to the other part. It was a matter of national concern from a great necessity. Slavery was not a matter like the issues of ordinary political parties. It took deep root. It was engrafted into the heart of the religious institutions of our country. It rose from the assumption of arbitrary power and the incorporation of wrong into political institutions. But our Saviour came, and by his teachings commenced the demolition of false ideas, and at once Slavery began to decline, and did decline, until by a difference of faith and color in human kind, it was again revived and was once more an institution in the world. But after the Missouri Compromise of 1820, a few hearts began to swell with a consciousness that there had been a neglect of duty. They were few but determined, and were aroused to a sense that the future was full of danger. Women were among the first who seriously entered into the work, and the first Society whose purposes were avowedly for the extinction of Chattel Slavery was composed of 12 women, and was the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Boston. Perhaps they were fanatical, but they met with the scandal and abuse of nearly all. They had no fears of politicians. Because that Society had invited George Thompson to deliver an address under its auspices, an infuriated mob rushed into the room where these inoffensive women were, and because they did not succeed in finding George Thompson, they vented their spite by defacing the premises. It may be said this was an irresponsible mob, for but a few weeks previously a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, at which it was resolved to procure the passage of a law to punish the discussion of Slavery. But yet the particular Anti-Slavery movement which originated in that little Anti-Slavery Society, still meets not with popular favor. It is still spoken of reproachfully, but from that little kernel has grown the entire Anti-Slavery sentiment which now exists. It was said by Pro-Slavery men that the Anti-Slavery sentiment was wantonly aggressive. This was not so. Slavery only existed by the fear of the slaves. The assertion that "every man has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was in 1776 in advance of the age. Many who endorsed the idea were themselves interfering with the happiness of many souls, and depriving them of their liberty. But that idea gained gradually a recognition by our people; and when that little band of Anti-Slavery women and men were attacked, in property and person menaced by mobs, the people began to feel that a blow was struck at the foundation of our institutions. If indeed there is ever to be a practical recognition of those great principles in this Republic, its origin can and will be traced to that little band of self-sacrificing and devoted Anti-Slavery men and women. Anti-Slavery in its whole history has been acting on the defensive; Slavery had itself been the aggressor. It was urged that the movement was one of a geographical character. They contended that it was the North against the South. Such was not the fact. The Anti-Slavery men were not sectionalists. They fought against Chattel Slavery wherever it existed, and did it exist in the North they would apply their forces to here in the North also.

The Slave power was now composed of about three hundred and eighty thousand voting men. They controlled eighteen States and materially affected the sentiments by near connections, of five or six more. All were bound together by a common bond of $2,000,000,000 worth of what they call property, and practically they were of one idea. They held power in the National Government, controlled the public Treasury and the political parties. The only champion of this Goliah, is a truth, invincible, because it cannot die. It has suffered numerous defeats, but yet gained strength by each. The want of immediate success of Anti-Slavery ideas in the counsels of the Government is the number of issues which are brought before the people. It was not sufficient that a man should be an unflinching friend of freedom, but he is required to be favorable in questions of a local nature also. In speaking of the recent mingling together of the Know-Nothing and Free-Soil elements in Massachusetts, the lecturer deprecated the act. He thought that the Anti-Slavery men had descended from a ground which was tenable, from a strong point to a weak one. They may say that they may prevail in the movement and give it an Anti-Slavery character. But in reply he would say that by their act the Anti-Slavery ranks had been divided, and if when undivided they could not prevail, how could they when their power was divided? The speaker did not believe that the disfranchisement of foreigners and reducing them to a position but little better than slaves, was a good school to educate men to emancipate men and women who were really held in bondage. The speaker did not like secret political movements. He had always found those men who were open-handed and straight-forward to be most worthy of confidence. Had Know-Nothing ideas prevailed during the Revolution, Montgomery, Pulaski, La Fayette, De Kalb, and other foreigners who aided in securing the freedom of a country not their own, would have been proscribed, and a treacherous Arnold or a treasonable Burr would have been upheld. Upon no other idea than that God looks alike on all men, can Anti-Slavery sentiments prevail.

The Forgery of Tobacco Labels—The Defendant Committed for Trial—Exciting Scene.

Yesterday afternoon an examination took place before Justice Connolly in relation to a charge of forgery pending against a tobacco dealer, named Henry J. Mackers. The defendant is accused of forging labels used for the "fine cut" tobacco manufactured by Messrs. Lilienthal & Co., thereby supplying the trade with a spurious article.

In addition to this complaint, Mr. Wm. E. Lawrence, (a member of the firm of Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co.) appeared before the Court and preferred another charge against Mackers, for forging the labels of that house by procuring a *fac simile* of the signatures, &c., engraved on a copper plate, which has since been seized by officer Webb at a printing establishment. The evidence adduced by the prosecution having proved to be conclusive, no defence was offered, and the Magistrate ordered defendant to find bail in $1,000 to answer the complaints at the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner failed to procure bonds and was fully committed.

During the investigation, an exciting scene occurred in Court. One of the lawyers who attend at the Tombs, to interest themselves in the affairs of prisoners, approached Justice Connolly to ask "if it were not possible for him to do the job for less than a hundred dollars." The Justice was very naturally surprised and indignant that he was addressed in such terms, and demanded an explanation. The offender gave his authority, and the party implicated entered Court at the instant. The charge that he had promised to influence the decision of the Court in prisoner's behalf was denied. He said he *had* procured the money, but it was for the purpose of procuring bail for the prisoner, and to pay "contingent expenses." The Court administered fitting counsel, and the counsel retired.

A Criminal Complaint for Usury—Arrest of a Broadway Loan Broker.

Yesterday morning an important proceeding in regard to the Usury laws was brought before Judge Davison at the Jefferson Police Court. An Italian named Pietro Saracco made a complaint against the keeper of a Loan office at No. 426 Broadway, named Charles Sturgis, *alias* Brown, *alias* Mason, charging him with a misdemeanor, in obtaining some twenty payments of interest on loans of $60, $65, $55, $160, and $15, for which he pledged a $350 Piano-forte, musical instruments, gold watches, and other articles, as collateral security. The accused was not licensed as a pawnbroker, and the complainant testified to paying him interest on these various loans of *six* and *ten per cent.* each month. On this statement of facts the magistrate issued his warrant for Sturgis, and he was arrested by Officer Ross.

The section of the Revised Statutes in regard to the State Law on "Rates of Interest," is as follows:

Section 15 of Title third, Chapter IV., Part second, Revised Statutes.

Any person who shall directly or indirectly receive any greater interest, discount or consideration, than is prescribed in the said title, and in violation of provisions of said title, or of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction thereof, the person so offending shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

The Massachusetts.

This vessel is still in the safe keeping of the United States authorities, and has been removed from her late position at pier No. 11 North River, to the foot of Hubert-street, pending the investigations which District Attorney deems it necessary to make.

The water which is in the hold will be pumped out to-day, when the examination will be proceeded with. It is the opinion of the United States authorities at this port, that she was intended to carry guns of heavy calibre, as a full flush deck had been constructed.

A Hard-Hearted Daughter.

Sergeant Adams, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, discovered about 11½ o'clock on Tuesday night a fire in the upper part of No. 246 Mott-street. On entering the premises he found an elderly woman named Mrs. Ellen McFarlan with her clothes on fire. He managed, after much difficulty, to quench the flames, but not until the woman was severely burned. On inquiry as to the cause of the fire, Mrs. McFarlan stated that her daughter Ann had set fire to the house and then fired her dress. Ann was immediately taken into custody and locked up in the station-house until this morning, when she was taken to the Police Court and committed to prison to await an examination.

Fire in Pearl-street.

A fire broke out in a rear room of building No. 319 Pearl, near Centre-street, at 1½ o'clock this morning. The room was occupied by J. Hartly, a German jeweler. The fire originated from some unknown cause. The roof was badly damaged, and the lower stories were flooded with water. The building—a large four-story brick one—was occupied by different parties as residences and stores, and the occupants were terribly frightened. The residents in the vicinity tumbled their furniture into the street with great rapidity, and most unnecessarily. For a time, "confusion worse confounded" reigned supreme, but the fire was entirely extinguished at 1¾ o'clock.

Fire in Spring-street.

The alarm for the Third District at a quarter of 11 o'clock last night, was occasioned by a fire of accidental origin, in a liquor shop, No. 205 Spring-street. The damage was trifling.

The Burns Club.

A large and highly respectable meeting was held last evening at Honey's Union Hotel, Brooklyn, to take into consideration the best means to secure, on a firm basis, the organization of the Burns Club. Important matters will be discussed at their next meeting, of which due notice will be given.

Police Appointment.

The Commissioners have reappointed Mr. Francis Owens Night Sergeant and Telegraph Operator at the office of the Chief of Police. Sergeant Owens is a faithful and efficient officer, and his reappointment will be very satisfactory to those having business to transact at the Chief's office in the night time.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 31.

Before Judge Betts.

Verdicts were taken *pro forma* this morning in several revenue cases, being suits against various Collectors to recover back duties which have been paid. The verdicts were taken for the plaintiffs for various amounts, subject to the opinion of the Court, and adjustment as to amount. The jury were then discharged until the first Monday of March.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

Joseph K. Cook, Jr., vs. Samuel E. Cochran.—Action to recover a commission of $75 for procuring a loan for defendant of $1,500, pursuant to a written agreement. It appeared that the defendant had in writing made application to plaintiff (a broker to obtain loans) to procure him a loan of $1,500, for which he agreed to pay $75, without any "equivocation or default." That thereupon the plaintiff applied in writing to S. B. H. Judah for the loan, setting forth therein the condition of the property, and that the house, in Forty-fourth-street, on which he wished to obtain the loan, was a modern built first class house. Mr. Judah swore that he could not recollect all the conditions, as he had not the written application with him; but that he had the money to loan, and promised to take the proposed loan provided on inspection of the house it answered the description given it by plaintiff; that the promise was conditional; that he (witness) never called to see the house, as the plaintiff informed him that the defendant refused to take the loan. The plaintiff also proved by a witness by the name of Webber that at the request of plaintiff he called on the 21st day of December last on the defendant, and told him plaintiff could get him the loan, and asked him for his abstract of title. Defendant said he had obtained the loan from another source, and had so informed plaintiff a few days after he (defendant) had made the application. The plaintiff then rested his case, and defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint.

The Judge granted the motion, on the ground that it did not appear that the plaintiff had procured the loan, or an unconditional promise of the same. That Mr. Judah had not agreed to take the loan unless the property answered the description given of it by plaintiff to him. What that description was did not appear. It might have been entirely different from that given to him by defendant, and under such a state of facts might not have taken it at all.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips and a Jury.

Samuel Martin vs. Wm. V. Leggett.—This action was brought to recover $500 for work, labor and materials bestowed and furnished in building a house for defendant. It was proved, however, by the plaintiff's witnesses, that the work was performed under a sealed contract, by which it was agreed that the money should be paid to plaintiff on the production of the certificate of the architect. Plaintiff contended that he might sue under the common counts when the work had not been done according to the contract, taking the contract as the controlling price for the work done. Defendant insisted that the production of the architect's certificate was a condition precedent, which the plaintiff could not waive. Judgment of non-suit, with costs to defendant.

Theodore R. McIlvaine vs. Samuel T. Ibbetson.—This action is brought upon a note for $250, payable in monthly installments of $21 each, drawn by defendant. The making of the note was shown by plaintiff, but the defence was that it was a mere accommodation note, for which the defendant received no consideration. Verdict for defendant, with costs.

Richard Saltonstall vs. Michael Lecour.—Action for commission as a broker in obtaining a loan of $6,000. It appeared that the defendant told a friend of his, Mr. Wm. Burger, that he wished to raise that sum by mortgage on real estate, and requested him to raise it for him, if possible. Mr. Burger accordingly advertised, and plaintiff claims that he was employed by him as broker, and did raise the money for defendant. The Court held under the testimony that there was no authority given by defendant to Burger to employ any person, and that he is not therefore liable. Complaint dismissed, with $10 costs.

Edgar and Walter Hyatt vs. George T. Conklin.—The plaintiff sued to recover a bill for horse feed, furnished by them to defendant, from March to June, 1854. The clerk who kept the books being dead, the Court allowed plaintiff to prove their books as correct, by persons who had settled accounts from them. The defence set up was payment in full, but the testimony being indefinite both as to time and amount, the Court gave plaintiff judgment for $315 36 and costs.

David Traitell vs. Norman A. Freeman.—In November last the defendant sold plaintiff a quantity of old jewelry for $1,100, among which was about 33 dozen of gold pens, which plaintiff alleged defendant warranted to be gold, and that they were worth from $3 to $6 per dozen; that he sold a portion of them, and they were returned to him as being of a very inferior quality, and not good at all. For the defence it was shown that the goods were purchased in a lot, and that the pens were called gold pens in the trade, although they were an inferior article manufactured for the Western trade, and called the "James W. Franklin pen." The Judge, in deciding the case, did not think the warranty of such a character as would justify a verdict for plaintiff. Judgment for defendant, with costs.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—New-York, Jan. 21, 1855.—I have submitted to chemical analysis Professor Holloway's Pills, and find them to be purely vegetable. I consider them wonderfully efficient in liver and stomach complaints, and in cases of general debility, or when the nervous system is deranged. Many physicians in the United States recommend them to their patients when other means fail. Signed, James Bryan, Rochester, N. Y., Analytical Chemist. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62½c., and $1, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London.

LONG ISLAND.

Steamship "River Bird."

This steamship, which is now lying at Marston & Powers' wharf in Brooklyn, taking in coals preparatory to sailing, is a beautiful clipper of about 800 tons burden, built by Samuel Sneden, Esq., of Green Point. Her length on deck is 174 feet; beam, 30 feet. She has three masts, the foremast being square-rigged, and the main and mizzen masts schooner-rigged. Besides her main deck, she has a promenade deck extending the entire length of the vessel, and on which, just abaft the foremast, is situated the wheel-house. She has accommodations for about 200 passengers, and is intended to run as a passenger boat between Hong Kong and Canton, in China. Her cabins are elegantly fitted up and provided with everything which may conduce to the comfort of her passengers. She is owned by a house in China, and her agents in New-York City are Messrs. Low & Brothers.

She is fitted with a beam engine, built by Messrs. Pease & Murphy of New-York, having a 40-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. And we are informed that when making 20 revolutions per minute, during her trial trip last week, she attained a speed of 18 knots. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—J. W. Paul.
Chief Officer—Francis Dawson.
Second Officer—G. B. Livingston.
Engineer—George Sands.
First Assistant Engineer—J. Dougherty.
Second Assistant Engineer—C. Dayton.

Capt. Paul expects to be ready for sea about the beginning of next week.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

The south wing of the Brooklyn City Hospital, recently erected, was opened for the inspection of the public yesterday evening. A large number of citizens and strangers availed themselves of this opportunity to examine this invaluable institution, and were much pleased with what they saw. The new wing is four stories high, and has a front of 74 feet with a depth of 56 feet—making the whole front of the building 200 feet, and will accommodate 120 patients. The arrangements of the whole building are very complete—embracing every modern improvement. The Hospital can now accommodate 350 patients. It is located in Raymond-street, near DeKalb-avenue, on 50 lots of ground—the rear opening upon Washington Park, making it one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the city. The whole cost thus far is in the vicinity of $80,000.

A Notorious Character Disposed of.

James McCluskey *alias* "Scabby McCluskey" was yesterday brought before Justice Daniel K. Smith, and pleaded guilty to assaulting and beating the proprietor of the City Hotel, Brooklyn, on the 19th of December last, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. This individual has gained an unenviable notoriety for exercising his brutal propensities, and has been an occupant of the Sing Sing Prison, County Jail and Penitentiary—of the latter a number of times. He is not more than 25 years of age, and belongs to a gang that frequents Myrtle-avenue, of which he is a fair representative. There are several charges of a more serious nature pending against him, that will be attended to about the time his present term of imprisonment expires.

The Bainbridge.

Lieut. James H. Rowan, has been ordered to the command of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, vice Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, dismissed.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, John Pyne Mason to Mary Livingston, daughter of Rawlins Lowndes, Esq., of South Carolina.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 29, Nehemiah B. Chapman, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his brother, Warren Chapman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 422 Greenwich-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, Caroline, infant daughter of Charles and Julia M. Blair, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents No. 179 West 26th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 26, of consumption, the wife of Hon. Lucas S. Peck, of Montpelier, Vt. She was a lady much beloved by a large circle of friends in New-Orleans, Washington, New-York, and other cities and towns of the Union.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, John Leslie, youngest child of James and Rebecca King, aged 4 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 Bridge-st.

In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 31, James Scott, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Flushing, on Friday, Feb. 2. The Flushing railroad train leaves Fulton-slip, New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 30, after 3 days' illness, Lillian, second and youngest daughter of W. R. and Caroline A. Palmer, aged 5 months and 17 days.

Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, this day, for interment.

Eastern papers please copy.

At Flatbush, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of John Lott, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Flatbush, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 31.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	94½	50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 3[illegible]
1,000	do	94½	200	do	b30 36
1,000	do	94½	50	do	s30 3[illegible]
500	Georgia 6s	98	100	do	s30 3[illegible]
3,500	Louisiana 6s	85	50	do	b3 3[illegible]
4,000	Missouri 6s	82½	150	do	c 3[illegible]
2,000	Harlem 1st Mtg. Bs.	88	50	do	b30 36
3,000	Erie Convt. Bs. '71	79½	50	do	s30 3[illegible]
2,000	Erie Bds. of '83	87	50	do	b30 36
3,000	Erie Bds. of '75. b3	80	100	do	b3 3[illegible]
5,000	do	c 80	50	do	s10 3[illegible]
17,100	do	80	50	do	s30 35
500	Hud R. 1st Mtg Bds.	101	100	N. Creek Coal Co.	b3 2
1,000	Hud Riv 2d Mtg. bds	92	10	N. Y. Cen R. R.	opg 80
3,000	do	b3 9[illegible]	200	do	s30 80
20,000	Ill. Cen. R Bds.	b10 72	150	Erie Railroad	s3 45
5,000	do	b30 72	200	do	45
3,500	do	c 71½	150	do	b30 45
500	do	c 71	250	do	c 45
5,000	do	s30 71	50	do	b3 45
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	87	150	do	s30 45
2,000	do	87	100	Harlem Railroad	c 30
4,000	Indiana Bank Bds.	78	50	do	s3 30
20	Mechanics' Bank	111	40	do	30
10	Am. Exchange Bank	105	100	do	b30 30
70	Union Bank	110	200	do	b60 30
13	Metropolitan Bank	100½	50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	s3 3[illegible]
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	80	50	Stonington Railroad	50
10	Continental Ins. Co.	100	100	Reading Railroad	s3 71½
150	Canton Company	s3 22½	100	do	s3 71½
200	do	22[illegible]	200	do	b60 72
50	do	b60 23	100	do	s30 71½
50	do	b3 23	100	do	72
100	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 16½	100	do	s60 71½
100	do	b30 16½	17	Mich. Southern R. R.	94
100	do	b60 17	20	do	94½
100	do	16½	100	Panama Railroad	b10 99
200	do	b10 16½	50	do	b30 100
100	do	b3 16½	71	Cleve C. & Cin R. R.	b3 96
200	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	36	25	Illinois Central R. R.	97½
50	do	s3 36	50	do	b3 97½
150	do	b10 36	100	do	b3 97
125	do	36	275	do	97
50	do	c 36	75	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	79½
100	do	b3 36	15	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	80½
100	do	c 36			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks were made at auction by Messrs. A. H. Muller & Co.:

40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	73½
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co	65
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co	52
5 shares Suffolk Bank	12

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	95	275	Erie Railroad	45
1,000	Indiana Bank Bds.	78	250	do	b10 45
25	Canton Company	22½	100	do	b10 45
100	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	17	200	do	45
300	do	b60 17½	400	do	s3 45
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	36	50	do	b60 46
100	do	36	200	do	s60 45
50	do	b60 3[illegible]	200	Reading Railroad	71
100	Harlem Railroad	30	300	do	s3 71
100	do	30½	100	do	b60 72
80	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 80½	5	Michigan South. R. R.	94
150	do	s30 80	50	Panama Railroad	99
50	do	s60 80½	50	do	99
100	Stonington R. R.	b60 50½	50	do	b3 99
200	do	50	250	do	b30 99
25	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s10 97	50	do	b30 100
5	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	80½			

Wednesday, Jan. 31—P. M.

The Foreign news published this morning had no very decided effect either way on the Stock Exchange. The recent large advance in prices has brought a considerable amount of the speculative Shares on the Street for realization, and the tendency of the market, as sales are proposed, is rather downward. The closing bids this afternoon on Erie, New-York Central, Reading and Harlem were ½@¾ ℔ cent. lower than on Tuesday. Illinois Central Shares have fallen 2 ℔ cent., and the Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in which there continues to be a large daily business, are ½ ℔ cent. easier. State Stocks close ½ ℔ cent. dearer; Panama Securities 2 ℔ cent. dearer, selling on short time at par. The excursion party of the Directors of the Board, and a few friends, leave in the California packet on Monday, 5th inst., to attend the formal opening of the work from Ocean to Ocean. Another active business was done in Cumberland Coal Shares; the fight between Bull and Bear waxing quite warm, and a further advance strongly resisted by the latter. The lowest contract sale to-day was at 35½; the last cash transaction on the regular list 36¼ ℔ cent. Erie Bonds move steadily; the new loan at 80 ℔ cent. To-morrow the Incomes are payable in full, with the last six months' Coupon. The Company are abundantly supplied with means.

The supply of Money keeps easy. To-morrow the various February dividends to be paid, and the reimbursement of the Erie Income Loan, will add to the ease of the market, while new sources of employment satisfactory to the Banks are not materially increasing. There is, however, still a considerable amount of paper, growing out of old operations in business, offering in the street at extra rates of interest, some of it with fair mercantile names, but much of it of a character not desirable to regular buyers. For current short bills and acceptances there is a good request at 7@8 ℔ cent., when prime, and 10@12 for fair names. The Boston steamer to-day carried out $278,000 in specie. The Sub Treasury closes the month on a

Regular balance of		$2,428,419
Special deposits		892,427
Interest Fund		85,012
Assay Department		722,983
Total Gold Coin		$4,129,841
Bullion in Assay Department		2,539,018
Total Government reserve at New-York		$7,[illegible]

The regular transactions of the Sub-Treasury during the month of January were:

Balance to begin with		$3,362,161
Receipts from Customs	$2,668,337	
Miscellaneous receipts	1,310,813	
		$3,979,150
Total receipts		$7,341,333
Payments during the month		4,[illegible]14
Balance as above		$2,428,419
The receipts from Customs as above		$2,668,337
Against receipts in January, 1854		4,396,370
Month's decrease, Jan. 1855		$1,728,0[illegible]

There is to be a change from this date in the well-known Banking Firm in the western business of Atwood, Dunlevy & Co., who have gone through the trials and embarrassments attended upon Railway negotiations and other banking interests in that quarter, with deservedly high credit. Mr. Edward Hooker, their confidential Cashier, and Mr. Thomas Orr, of Ohio, take the places of Mr. Dunlevy and Mr. Fassit, in the new firm, to be devoted exclusively to regular banking and exchange operations, under the style of Atwood & Co. See card in the advertising columns.

For an extraordinary report of the affairs of the Harlem Railroad, from the pen of the new President, Mr. Nicholas Dean, see third page of the present number of the Times. The report reached us at too late an hour for a careful analysis of its leading figures this evening.

The February interest on the Bonds of the Toledo and Norwalk Railroad will be paid at the office of the Cleveland and Toledo Company, No. 16 William-street. The Terre Haute and Alton interest is to be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The Northern Indiana interest at the Mechanics' Bank.

The transfer books of the New-York Central Railroad Company, with Duncan, Sherman & Co., the City agents, will be reopened on Monday next, 5th inst., when the dividends of August and February, payable in the Convertible Scrip of the Company, or Scrip convertible into those Bonds, at the option of the holder, will probably be ready. The Treasurer, Mr. Pruyn, has prepared a very neat Scrip, of the denomination of $100, for the payment of intermediate sums below $1,000, which will facilitate the dividend settlements.

We are requested to notice that sealed proposals for the balance (100,000) of the Jersey City Water Loan will be received at the office of Messrs. J. G. King's Sons, corner of Pine and William-streets, until 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1. Circulars may be obtained at their office.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place on Thursday at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. Among other securities to be offered will be $21,000 New-York Central Railroad Company subscription Bonds, of 1883, sold by order of the Trustees of the late Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad.

The Gold remittance of Page, Bacon & Co. by the Nicaragua steamer, was raised to $502,000 by Government drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury to the amount of $100,000. The remittance and correspondence of the San Francisco house were handed over in due course to Mr. Hoadley, the Special Agent at the Bank of America; between whom and Duncan, Sherman & Co., the utmost harmony and courtesy have been observed from the commencement of the difficulties growing out of the failure of the St. Louis firm. The San Francisco papers report that $461,851 in Gold dust was deposited at the Branch Mint for coinage, in addition to the shipments to the Atlantic States and other points.

The Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank, of Tennessee, chartered by the last Legislature, with a maximum capital of half a million, has been organized at Knoxville under an able and responsible administration, Joseph L. King, President, and H. L. McClung, Cashier, and $150,000 of the stock subscribed by influential parties in Philadelphia.

Mr. St. John and the Bank Department.

From the Albany Correspondent of the Courier.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

Senator Brooks sent a thrill of amazement through the Capitol by gravely proposing that the Banking department should be transferred from Albany to New-York. This city needs all its good citizens and praiseworthy Institutions—Mr. St. John is one, and the Banking Department another. It has been a faint impression in the minds of many, that New-York City had already a Banking Department, quite as large as can get round the corners in these tight times.

From the Albany Correspondent of the Herald.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

The readers of the *Herald* will recollect that they were advised a month since that the greatest efforts would be made by a certain combination of money dealers to prevent the reappointment of Mr. St. John as Superintendent of the Bank Department. This assertion has since been fully confirmed by an acknowledgment made in *Thompson's Reporter* of a late date. But it now appears that the brokers, bankers and stock jobbers of the City of New-York are not content with merely ousting that officer, but they are determined to remove the whole Banking Department into Wall-street. This morning Mr. Senator Brooks gave information to the Senate that he purposed, at a day not very remote, to introduce a bill to remove the Bank Department from the city of Albany, where all the other State offices are located, to the City of New-York. There is no disguising the source from whence this movement arises. In forming a conjecture, no mistake can be made by any ordinary intelligent man. Senator Brooks, of course, will inform the Senate and the people why such removal ought to be made. He will give the information that a large majority of the banking capital of the State is located in the City of New-York, hence the importance of having convenient access to the Department. But with all the ability, eloquence and persuasive powers of that distinguished Senator, there is much doubt of his being able to convince the Senators from the rural districts of the propriety, safety or necessity of removing the Banking Department from the State Hall in this city.

Boston Banks.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly Bank Statement of the Boston Banks, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	
Capital Stock	$32,[illegible]	$32,[illegible]	Incr. $4,[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Incr. [illegible]
Specie in Bank	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Incr. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Circulation	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]

The increase of capital is at the Eliot Bank, $4,[illegible].

Markets by Telegraph.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The Cotton market is firm. The sales of the day amounted to 1,500 bales.

Charleston, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The *Africa's* news had a favorable effect on our Cotton, and prices becoming stiffer. The sales to-day amounted to 2,750 bales, at prices ranging from 6c.@9¾c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 10	Sun sets	5 13	Moon rises	4 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 55	Gov. Island	8 55	Hell Gate	10 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Cleared.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Meta, (Brem.) Harde, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Euterpe, Arey, Calcutta, Foster & Nickerson; St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Mexicana, Blair, New-Orleans, Marsh & Brown; Republic, (Brem.) Wenke, Bremen, Hennes & Unkart.

Bark Pawtucket, Lewis, Cienfuegos, master; M. A. Peters, (Br.) Evans, Bristol, H. & F. W. Meyer; Messenger Bird, Linnell, Angier, Carey & Co.; J. J. Harvey, Barnes, Philadelphia, J. C. Baker & Co.; Rebecca, Sterer, Cienfuegos, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brigs Reindeer, Stevenson, Loando, (Coast of Africa,) W. Ingalls; Fannie, Campbell, Cardenas, Wm. Ingalls; Emma, Pitts, Coara, Corning, Bento & Co.; Marshal Ney, Lillie, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell; Jas. Crosby, Clifford, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Geo. Brown, Park, Sierra Leone, J. A. Machado.

Schrs. Senator, Cobb, Boston, master; Howard, Davis, Newbern, J. H. Mathews; Everglade, White, Attakapas, Thompson & Hunter; Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; Highland Lass, Patello, Salem, E. W. Rogers & Co.; Catarach, Frances, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Albretta, Van Pel, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co.; Grand Island, Reed, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis.

Propeller Kennebec, Copes, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Arrived.

Ship Thos. W. Sears, Anderson, Shanghai Aug. 20, Woosung Aug. 24, and Cape Town (C. G. H.) Dec. 11, with teas and silks to D. & W. Bacon. Aug. 27, Saddle Island bearing N. N. W. distant 110 miles, encountered a typhoon which lasted 40 hours, washed away quarter boats, larboard bulwarks, &c. Nov. 21, Thomas Orrutt, (American seaman, aged about 40 years,) died—has relatives in Paterson, N. J. Dec. 4, Jos. Gwyne, (seaman, of Portsmouth, Eng., aged about 22 years,) died. The T. W. S. lost foreyard and maintopsail yard on the passage.

Bark Mary Elizabeth, (of Boston,) Stetson, Rio Janeiro Dec. 15, with coffee to master. 28th inst., lat. 37, lon. 73 55, in a gale from S. S. W., carried away mainmast about six feet from the deck, lost all the spars, sails, rigging, &c., attached and lost mizzen-topmast. The M. E. has on board the body of Capt. Nathaniel Case, late in co. with bark Vurkland, Benthal, for Baltimore.

Bark G. Forbes, (of New-Haven,) Strandberg, (late Sanford,) Aux Cayes, via Key West 7 ds., with logwood and coffee to F. Wales, of Boston.

Brig E. Remington, Sawyer, St. Marks 10 ds., with cotton, to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Marcellus, (of Greenport,) Bolans, Gonaives, St. Domingo 20 ds., with logwood to E. Habicht & Co., of Boston, vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Umpire, (of Boston,) Brandon, Gonaives, St. Domingo, 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to E. Habicht & Co., of Boston, vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Favorite, White, Ma[illegible] 36 ds., and 30 ds. from the Rock of Gibraltar, with fruit, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington,) Wass, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Croton, (of Bristol,) Blyo, Port-au-Prince 17 ds., with coffee and logwood to C. L. & A. Ferris.

Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, (of New-Haven,) Munson, Alvarado, (Mexico) 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Lobach & Schepeler.

Schr. Jane Rees, Cropper, Virginia, with grain to Mersen & Parker.

Schr. Lily, Jones, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Albert Mason, Smith, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., with flour, &c., to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Agnes, Lord, Attakapas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich.

Schr. Somerset, Sterling, Baltimore, with flour to master.

Schr. J. G. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

SAILED—Steamship Nashville, Berry, for Charleston; ship Euterpe, Arey, Calcutta.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 15, in the N. E. entrance of Timor Straits, ship Wild Flower, of and from Liverpool for Hong Kong, 105 ds. out.

Jan. 4, lat. 40 45 N., lon. 39 30 W., clipper-ship Mountain Wave, Humphrey, of and from Boston for San Francisco.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 15, barks Eringo, Lewis, from Montevideo, repg.; Isaac Tufts, from Buenos Ayres, wtg.; Joseph Fish, Seavey, from Montevideo, taking in; Tasso, from Richmond, wtg.; Joseph Maxwell, from Buenos Ayres, do.; Hannibal, Klein, from New-York, disg.; Nautilus, Perine, from Montevideo, do.; ship Corvina, Hopper, from Philadelphia, disg.; brig Lucy, Weeks, from Sunderland, do.; schr. Simeon Draper, Ashby, hence, repg.

At Gonaives, Jan. 23, brigs Dido, of Machias, Kinney, disg.; Trenton, (of Ellsworth,) Haynes, for Boston.